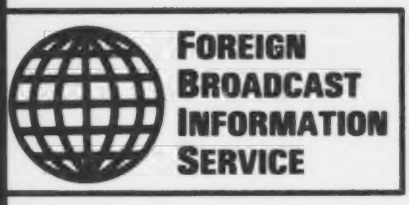

Daily Report

East Europe

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CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Grosz Receives Pact Political Staff Chiefs *[Budapest Radio]* 1
CSSR Representative on Moscow CEMA Meeting *[Prague Radio]* 1
Meeting of CEMA Oil, Gas Experts Reported *[Bratislava PRAVDA 17 May]* 1

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Warsaw Pact's Lutov Writes on Disarmament *[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 26 Apr 89]* 2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Nonaligned Ministerial Conference Opens in Harare 4
SFRY's Loncar Arrives *[TANJUG]* 4
Loncar Addresses Conference *[TANJUG]* 4
International Party Conference Ends in Budapest 5
Pozsgay Receives Officials *[MTI]* 5
Grosz on Cooperation 'Strategy' *[MTI]* 5
Kotai News Conference *[MTI]* 5
Budapest Hosts International Peace Meeting *[MTI]* 6
SFRY Representative on UN Role in Disarmament *[TANJUG]* 6

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Greets LCY's Pancevski on Election *[Sofia Radio]* 7
Zhivkov Meets, Talks With SED's Krolikowski *[Sofia Radio]* 7
ADN Reports Sofia Talks 7
Lukanov Speaks to Reporters on Trade Cooperation *[BTA]* 7
Chief of State Financial Control Interviewed *[ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME 17 May]* 8
Internal Affairs Ministry on New Passports *[NARODNA MLADEZH 17 May]* 9
Nuclear Power Plant Safety Association Welcomed *[Bacheva in TRUD 17 May]* 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Government Comments on Nagymaros Dam Project 10
Foreign Ministry Remarks *[Prague Radio]* 10
Organizations Support Project *[RUDE PRAVO 17 May]* 10
11 May CPSL Central Committee Session Held 10
Session Work Reported *[Bratislava PRAVDA 12 May]* 10
Slapka Report at CPSL Plenum *[Bratislava PRAVDA 12 May]* 11
Bush Foreign Policy Speeches Reported, Viewed 12
Texas, Mississippi Speeches *[RUDE PRAVO 15 May]* 12
Speech 'Full of Empty Rhetoric' *[Zagar in Bratislava PRAVDA 17 May]* 13
Yazov's 4-Day Visit to Slovakia Detailed *[Bratislava PRAVDA 15 May]* 13
Cooperation With FRG Army Peace Group *[Bratislava PRAVDA 11 May]* 14
Deputy Premier Hrivnak Visits Moscow *[RUDE PRAVO 16 May]* 15
Trade Union Council's Zavadil Visits Moscow *[RUDE PRAVO 12 May]* 15
Zavadil Returns to Prague *[RUDE PRAVO 15 May]* 16
USSR Minister of Culture Arrives for Talks *[RUDE PRAVO 16 May]* 16
Rohlicek Receives Visiting Cypriot Officials *[RUDE PRAVO 12 May]* 16
Deputy Premier Receives Brazilian Governor *[RUDE PRAVO 12 May]* 16

Head of Norwegian Communist Party in Prague *[RUDE PRAVO 16 May]* 16
Honduras Communist Party Delegation Visits *[RUDE PRAVO 16 May]* 16
Date Set for By-Elections to National Council *[RUDE PRAVO 13 May]* 16
Failed Attempt To Force Border to FRG Kills Boy *[RUDE PRAVO 17 May]* 17
DPA Reports Release of Dissident Jiri Wolf 17
Press Marks Death of Dissident Writer Tatarka *[RUDE PRAVO 11 May]* 17
Ideological, Legal Commissions on Human Rights *[RUDE PRAVO 17 May]* 17
Human Rights Organizations Meet in Prague *[RUDE PRAVO 17 May]* 18
Environment Protection Authority 'Powerless' *[Bratislava PRAVDA 11 May]* 18
Pavel Reviews Radiation Situation at Conference *[Bratislava PRAVDA 12 May]* 18
CSSR Signs Hague Declaration on Air Protection *[RUDE PRAVO 15 May]* 19
Storm Damages Forests, Reservoirs in Slovakia *[ROLNICKE NOVINY 11 May]* 19
Further on Flood Damage *[Bratislava PRAVDA 13 May]* 19

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Soviet Troops Continue Prenzlau Withdrawal 20
25th Tank Division Leaves *[ADN]* 20
Population Bids Farewell *[ADN]* 20
U.S. Inspectors To Observe Joint Troop Exercises *[ADN]* 20
Honecker Greets LCY's Drnovsek on Election *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 May]* 20
Honecker Greets FDJ After Whitsun Meeting *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 May]* 21
Belgian Economic Delegation Visits Berlin 21
Stoph Receives Delegation *[ADN]* 21
Honecker Receives Officials *[ADN]* 21
Honecker, Visitors Begin Talks *[ADN]* 22
GDR Official Visit to Finland Begins 17 May 22
Delegation Arrives in Helsinki *[ADN]* 22
At Foreign Affairs Group Meeting *[ADN]* 22
Sindermann Meets Koivisto *[ADN]* 23
Sindermann, Koivisto on Relations *[ADN]* 23
Axen Receives PRC Provincial Delegation *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 May]* 24
Stoph, Romania's Balan Cited on Cooperation *[ADN]* 24
GDR, Bulgarian Planning Ministers Begin Talks *[ADN]* 24
Embassy in Beirut 'Considerably Damaged' *[ADN]* 25
Fischer on Official Visit to Morocco 25
Meets Filali in Rabat *[ADN]* 25
Fischer Meets Prime Minister *[ADN]* 25
GDR's Tisch Receives FRG Union Delegation *[ADN]* 26
Cooperation With USSR Academy Discussed *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 May]* 26
Trucks, Prefabricated Houses Shipped to Armenia *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 May]* 26
Scientific Exchange Discussed With FRG Official *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 May]* 27
Medical Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC *[ADN]* 27
Nuclear Cooperation Agreement Signed With DPRK *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 May]* 27

HUNGARY

TANJUG Reports Hungary May Leave Warsaw Pact 28
Radio Clarifies Remarks *[Budapest Radio]* 28
* Draft Law Amending Constitution Published *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 11 May]* 28
Hungarian, Austrian Officials Discuss Nagymaros *[MTI]* 34
MTI Reports Energy Price Increases 34

POLAND

Anti-Soviet Demonstrations Continue in Krakow 35
Official Issues Warning *[Warsaw Radio]* 35
Radio Details Krakow Protest 35
DPA Reports 'Heavy Clashes' 35
Investigation Begins *[PAP]* 35
Rumors of Increased Radioactivity Denied *[Warsaw TV]* 36

Jaruzelski, Malinowski View Party Cooperation *[Warsaw Radio]* 36
Jaruzelski Receives Army Representatives *[Warsaw Radio]* 36
Jaruzelski Attends PZPR Committee Meeting *[Warsaw Radio]* 36
Official Union Views Working With Solidarity *[PAP]* 36
Politburo's Holdakowski Discusses 'Roundtable' *[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 29 Apr-1 May]* 36
Walesa Arrives in Brussels for Debates *[PAP]* 37
Ends Visit to Brussels *[PAP]* 37
Czyrek Meets Bush, Senate Leaders; Departs *[PAP]* 38
'Normalizing' Church-State Relations Discussed *[PAP]* 38
Archbishop Comments Draft Law *[Vatican City Radio]* 40
Rakowski Addresses Local Government Officers *[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 May]* 40
Rakowski Defends Zarnowiec Nuclear Plant *[Warsaw TV]* 41
Finance Minister on Indexation, Employee Stock *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 12 May]* 42
Italian Delegation Continues Visit to Warsaw 43
Andreotti Awarded Doctorate *[PAP]* 43
Olechowski on Delegation Visit *[PAP]* 43
Olesiak on Agricultural Cooperation With USSR *[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 May]* 43
Michalek Addresses Opole Peasants' Celebration *[TRYBUNA LUDU 15 May]* 44
Michalek Interviewed on Agricultural Progress *[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 May]* 45
Leaders' Public Appearances for 2-9 May *[TRYBUNA LUDU]* 46
Appearances for 10-17 May *[TRYBUNA LUDU]* 46

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Congratulates New SFRY President *[SCINTEIA 16 May]* 47
Ceausescu Sends Message to Israeli President *[SCINTEIA 10 May]* 47
Dascalescu Hails Israel's Shamir on National Day *[SCINTEIA 10 May]* 47
Kim Il-song Acknowledges Ceausescu's Tidings *[SCINTEIA 10 May]* 47
Developing Economic Cooperation in Europe Viewed *[Dinu, Cercelescu in SCINTEIA 12 May]* 47
Article Views Political, Economic Interference *[Olteanu in LUMEA No 19]* 48
Growth of Computer Industry, Exports Reported *[AGERPRES 16 May]* 50

YUGOSLAVIA

SFRY Presidency Views Orlandic Appointment *[TANJUG]* 51
Suvar Denies Responsibility *[BORBA 10 May]* 51
Mojsov Speaks at 'Peace League' Anniversary *[BORBA 10 May]* 52
Federal Executive Council on 'Adjusted Budget' *[BORBA 12 May]* 53
Markovic Addresses Businessmen in Novi Sad *[Belgrade Radio]* 54
Pregl Explains New Government Economic Plans *[Belgrade Radio]* 54
'Apolitical' Alliance of Workers To Be Set Up *[POLITIKA 12 May]* 55
Number of Would-Be Asylum Seekers Decreases *[BORBA 12 May]* 56
Local Serbian Party Conference Denounces Suvar *[Belgrade Radio]* 56
Piljak Elected Bosnia-Hercegovina President *[TANJUG]* 57
Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency on Better Defense *[TANJUG]* 57
Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency Views Mosevac Case *[TANJUG]* 57
Bosnian Daily Examines Slovene Political Scene *[Odic in BORBA 12 May]* 57
Slovene Alternative Presents May Declaration *[DELO 10 May]* 58
Vojvodina Assembly Accepts Members Resignations *[TANJUG]* 60

Grosz Receives Pact Political Staff Chiefs

LD1805185189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo supports the development of democracy within the Warsaw Pact, and feels that the organization should pay greater attention to human rights and environmental safety issues. This was stated by General Secretary Karoly Grosz when he received the leaders of the Main Political Staffs of the Warsaw Treaty Organization Armies.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party general secretary, addressing domestic issues, said that in our political life, the mass demand for the renewal of socialism, and the idealization of the capitalist social orders, are present at the same time. Karoly Grosz emphasized that a stand must be taken against the depoliticization of the army and other armed forces. The armed forces must defend the socialist order, in the spirit of the Constitution, said the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party general secretary.

CSSR Representative on Moscow CEMA Meeting

LD1805225289 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] The 131st session of the CEMA Executive Committee ended today in Moscow, the conclusions of which—in connection with the reforms taking place in individual socialist countries—without exagerating, concern every one of us. In an interview with our reporter Lubomir Sisak, Jaromir Obzina, permanent representative of Czechoslovakia to CEMA, speaks on the subject.

[Begin Recording] [Sisak, in Slovak] Comrade deputy premier of the federal government, could you briefly describe the course of this session of the Executive Committee?

[Obzina, in Czech] If I were to compare the results of this session with the previous one there was one significantly different characteristic. If the last session was largely critical, this time, together with criticism, there were also proposals or attempts at a conceptual solution to problems. In this I see a fundemental difference between the previous and the present sessions.

[Sisak] A lot is being said among journalists about the two closed sessions, on the 1st day and yesterday morning, about certain conflicts between the member states on questions of the restructuring of the mechanism of CEMA management and activity. What can you say about this?

[Obzina] It would be illusory not to expect differing views. The important thing is that we were succesful both in the first session, concerning the report for the 45th session of the Council in Sofia, in achieving full unity, and secondly, as far as yesterday's (?closed) session is concerned on questions of the realization of the mechanism of management of the socialist economic cooperation, integration, and activity of CEMA, there was not so much a case of conflict as different standpoints of individual states, which emerge from their economic situation, the level of their development, and interest in the integration actions within the CEMA framework and in the world divison of labor. I would illustrate this with one example: The creation of prices. We are interested in making our prices closer within the CEMA framework to world prices, so that by 1995 we should also be using, implementing, and realizing actual world prices. This is naturally a correct requirement, to which a number of socialist countries cannot agree today for objective reasons. We therefore proposed a compromise solution: In this 5 year-plan to change the period of the sliding scale to 1 of 3 years, but to adopt a political pledge that this goal will be achieved in 1995. I wish to say that we succeeded in reaching an agreement at yesterday's closing session on other approaches to this exceptionally complicated question, such as the mechanism of management, economic cooperation, socialist economic integration, and the activity (?of) CEMA. [end recording]

Meeting of CEMA Oil, Gas Experts Reported

AU1805162289 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 May 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "Brief Reports From Home" column]

[Text] A 3-day consultation of CEMA countries' oil and gas industry experts began in Prachatice yesterday [16 May]. The participants are discussing forms of cooperation when resolving problems connected with the transportation of natural gas, European gas systems, and issues pertaining to a multilateral agreement on the coordination of survey and geological work aimed at locating crude oil and natural gas deposits.

Warsaw Pact's Lutov Writes on Disarmament
AU1805114089 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Apr 89 p 4

[NOVOSTI article "specially for ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI" by Lieutenant General I. Lutov, deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact States: "Asymmetry on Both Sides"]

[Text] Talks between the 23 Warsaw Pact and NATO states on the subject of conventional armed forces in Europe commenced in Vienna on 6 March. A particular feature of these talks is that this is the first time concepts on the deployment of armed forces have been the subject of negotiations.

The Warsaw Pact and NATO are in favor of eliminating the potential that could be used to stage a sudden attack and start offensive action on a wide scale. The modern state of conventional armaments permits a smaller quantity of them to be used to inflict greater damage to the other side and gain an advantage. Therefore, the Warsaw Pact states have suggested that the main emphasis should be laid on eliminating the most destructive types of weapons.

And what is the ratio of these weapons on the European continent?

NATO has 1.5 times more combat aircraft than the Warsaw Pact; 1.9 times more helicopters and 2.4 times more maritime aircraft; 7.5 times more large warships, including aircraft carriers; 11.9 times more ships equipped with guided missiles; and 3.5 times more landing craft. In turn, the Warsaw Pact has 1.5 times more personnel carriers and armored vehicles, 1.9 times more tanks, and 1.3 times more artillery than NATO.

The West used to make and is still making propaganda about the Warsaw Pact's tank superiority in order to increase tension. However, Western analysts fail to take into account the fact that this superiority is the result of certain views on the build-up of armed forces.

As U.S. Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger said: "Modern antitank weapons, deployed in sufficient quantities, serve as compensation for the Warsaw Pact's superiority in tanks. Therefore, we do not consider it necessary to possess the same number of tanks as the Soviet Union." That is why NATO now has 1.6 times as many antitank systems as the Warsaw Pact. This fact is of major significance for the talks.

Taking this into account, the Warsaw Pact states have suggested that during the first stage of disarmament, lasting 2-3 years, the imbalance and asymmetry in basic weapons used by land and air forces should be eliminated. Such a view is explained by the fact that the armed forces constitute a single organism in which land, air, and antimissile forces, plus the navy, cooperate with each other and mutually complement and consolidate each other. This is nothing other than the art of war.

And what does NATO say to this? The West is suggesting equal ceilings only in respect of three categories of weapons—basic tanks, artillery pieces, and armored vehicles. The West does not include tactical strike aircraft, combat helicopters, naval aircraft, and amphibious vehicles in the category of dangerous weapons that could be used in offensive action. The West claims that strike aircraft are not all that important when conducting general military operations.

One cannot believe Western experts are naive or ignorant of elementary concepts about the application of armed forces. The West is simply attempting to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

It has long been known that the United States has worked out a concept called "Air-Land War 2000" as the basic method of conducting land operations. This concept is reflected in U.S. Army instruction FM 100-5. However, in NATO as a whole the above principles have been reflected in the "two-wave combat" ["walki z drugimi rzutami"] concept regarding army group activity and strategic activity in the theater of military operations (the Western press often describes these as "deep strike" concepts).

These "deep strike" concepts involve the destruction of the enemy in the entire area where his forces are deployed, by means of concerted and simultaneous attacks by land and air forces—and by naval air forces and marines in areas close to the sea. The concepts foresee close cooperation and interdependence between land, air, and naval forces during the performance of tasks on two levels—an operational level and a tactical level. It is believed that such land-air combat activity will be most typical of the initial stage of the theater of military operations, where groups of forces will already have been placed on alert.

As part of the "deep strike" concept, tactical air forces carry out aerial attacks, supplying air support for land forces. The primary targets would be those left untouched by land forces due to their distance or isolation, so as to prevent the enemy from deploying subsequent waves of forces and reserves, and limit or prevent the possibility for him to regroup or resupply his forces.

As far as support for one's own land forces is concerned, the tactical air force possesses the greatest capability, especially in the destruction of tanks. For example, during a single sortie, one squadron of F-16 fighter-bombers using guided missiles can destroy over 50 tanks, and a squadron of A-10 fighters using guided missiles and 30-millimeter cannon can destroy over 100 tanks.

Using guided missiles, a solitary aircraft like the "Alpha Jet" or "Tornado" can destroy up to 10 tanks, an entire armored company, in the course of 3-4 sorties.

Such air force capabilities in fighting tanks were eminently demonstrated during the war in the Middle East in October 1973. The Egyptian tank offensive in the Sinai was halted by attacks from Israeli aircraft using "Maverick" missiles.

Helicopters are also an effective weapon against tanks. A U.S. mechanized (armored) division has 42 AH-1 "Cobra" or AH-64A "Apache" antitank helicopters, plus 45 AH-1 multipurpose helicopters with programmable missiles (the AH-1 is armed with 8 "Tow" missiles, and the AH-64 A with 16 "Hellfire" missiles with a range of 8 km and a destructive factor of 0.95). Calculations by American experts show that by using such a quantity of helicopters over 550 tanks can be destroyed in a single sortie, whereby 12 tanks would be destroyed for every helicopter shot down.

An examination of all these aspects, in other words not just the quantities of various types of weapons possessed by various branches of the armed forces, but also the damage these weapons could inflict in warfare, led the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee to the conclusion that "military equilibrium in Europe, taking into account all its components, may be described as an approximate parity that prevents any side from attaining clear superiority." One side's superiority in any one type of weapon is offset by the other side's superiority in another type of weapon, so the combat capabilities of both blocs are more or less equal.

However, considering the capabilities of each side's forces, it is necessary to take into account yet another factor, which may play a decisive role in the theater of military operations. Such a factor is surprise attack. In such a situation the attacking side could quickly alter the balance of forces in the theater of military operations to its advantage by wiping out the enemy's main concentrations of forces, command system, roads, and storage depots. The entire history of warfare shows that an aggressor always aims to carry out a surprise attack, which is a necessary condition for victory with the lowest possible loss of forces, resources, and time.

Today, at a time when the material back-up for armed combat is better than before, the role of a surprise attack has increased considerably. Surprise strategic attacks as a decisive condition for attaining war objectives have assumed prime importance. A strike air force is the basic means with which to carry out a surprise attack at the onset of hostilities, using conventional weapons.

Let us remember that it is by means of mass aerial attacks that fascist Germany commenced the war against the USSR, as a result of which important facilities in our rear, communications networks, and basic formations of our air force were wiped out after just a few hours. One should also make it clear that the Soviet Army achieved the final turnabout in the war, followed by its own offensive in 1943, not before it had gained superiority over Germany in the quality and quantity of air forces and gained strategic control over the air.

Israel's aggression vis-a-vis the Arab states in June 1967 is an excellent example of the element of surprise in local warfare. After the rapid destruction of the air forces of Egypt and Syria on the ground as a result of a surprise attack, their land forces, deprived of air support, soon disintegrated.

Surprise attacks using air forces are possible because it takes much less time to prepare air forces for an attack than land forces. Apart from that, aircraft can be made ready in secret. One should also remember that equipping air forces with accurate weapons like guided missiles considerably increases their ability to destroy the main enemy targets.

Such air force capabilities permit the NATO command to consider attacks by army groups formed in peacetime, without any preceding mobilization and without any deployment of weapons along state borders, as one way of starting a war.

In the time it takes for land forces to assume their starting positions for an attack, an air force can carry out several concentrated attacks throughout the entire theater of military operations, thus permitting a victory by the land forces.

That is why the Warsaw Pact considers the strike air force to be the most dangerous weapon. Without reducing this weapon, it is impossible to limit the potential for a surprise attack.

Thus, military parity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and therefore mutual security during the first stage of conventional armed forces reductions, is only possible if the imbalance and asymmetry in basic types of weapons is eliminated, as the Warsaw Pact suggests. Because the two sides have decided not to talk about quantities, one cannot ignore NATO's concepts concerning the deployment of armed forces.

Nonaligned Ministerial Conference Opens in Harare

SFRY's Loncar Arrives

LD1605172589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 16 May 89

[Text] Harare, 16 May (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived this evening in Harare where he will head a Yugoslav delegation at a ministerial conference of the nonaligned coordination bureau.

The ministerial meeting starts tomorrow. It is expected that the most important emphases will be on the need to modernize the movement so that the nonaligned countries, in changed international conditions, will be ready to face new challenges and have opportunities to act even more efficiently.

Zimbabwean President Mugabe, current chairman of the movement, will open the 3-day ministerial conference, the last significant meeting of the nonaligned on the eve of the ninth summit in Belgrade.

Loncar Addresses Conference

LD1705173489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Harare, 17 May (TANJUG)—"Conditions are ripe for the nonaligned countries at the summit in Belgrade to make a decisive moving toward modernization and enrichment of the content and conduct of the movement's work, as well as enabling it to play a constructive role in changing international relations. Naturally, we do not wish to change the principles and aims of nonaligned policy, but, on the contrary, to implement them consistently and creatively in the current situation."

Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar said this today at the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare. Loncar was among the first speakers in the general debate. He stressed that one of the primary long-term tasks of the Movement is to build a common strategy which will stimulate world unity based on equality and respect for the interests of all countries.

[Words indistinct] the summit coincides with, according to Loncar, deep, positive transformations in international relations and with increasingly evident contradictions. Former exponents of tensions in international relations favor dialogue and reduction of tensions. In this way, within the context of global relations, the distance between moves to reduce political and military tensions and positive moves to resolve hotbeds on the one hand and, on the other hand, moves to aggravate the overall economic situation regarding north-south relations and the positions of developing countries is becoming more prominent. The question of whether our positive development and avoidance of war would bring us closer to economic stability and general prosperity is becoming increasingly relevant.

International peace, security, disarmament, and reduction of tensions are vitally important for the world and, undoubtedly, for the nonaligned countries.

For that reason according to Loncar, we must develop a comprehensive concept of detente, based on an understanding of postive tendencies and former and current contradictions, and we must aspire to world stability, which would raise the issue of development as the common denominator of interests of the entire world. Only in that way will detente have substance, reduction of tensions be permanent and prosperity be universal.

Hotbeds of crises, which as a rule are on territories of nonaligned countries, were and will be the focus of our activities, the federal secretary stated.

The Nonaligned Movement, with its concrete and constructive initiatives, must contribute to an outcome which would ensure that the interests of directly involved parties, especially victims of foreign aggression are looked after.

Loncar briefed colleagues from the nonaligned countries about well-known Yugoslav stances on regional conflicts. Dynamic political and economic development in the world opens up new questions and problems, which touch on all aspects of international relations and demand that the movement pay special attention to them, the Federal secretary concluded. According to him, protection of the environment and protection and improvement of human rights, both collective and individual, are among such issues.

The nonaligned countries should also examine demographic trends in the world and the phenomenon of emigrating work forces, as well as stamping out the illegal production and traffic of narcotics.

We see the fundamental role of the Movement, Loncar said, in stimulating positive processes in the world and promoting peaceful coexistence and economic development. It is our interest and aim that all countries should further the positive trends in the world and that they should permeate all segments of international relations. Accordingly it is necessary to widen different types of contacts and dialogues with all important factors in world, in particular [words indistinct] the federal secretary stressed. At this juncture we must be even more active in joining the world of agreements and negotiations, and the trends of economic and technological development, in order to become an equitable subject and factor of the changes which are opening doors to the 21st century.

Yugoslavia, as the host of the Ninth Nonaligned Summit Conference, is particularly interested in views, suggestions, and proposals which will contribute to the best possible preparations and the most successful outcome of the summit based on these strategic orientations, Loncar explained.

We have proposed that the summit be held from 4 to 7 September, and that it should be preceeded by a ministerial conference on 1 and 2 September and by a meeting of high-ranking officials on 31 August. The coordination committee in New York has accepted these dates and we expect them to be officially confirmed here as well.

We have also submitted to this meeting a draft agenda for the Ninth Summit. In drafting it we were guided by the need to focus on the main directions of our movement's activities in present international conditions. We have tried to reflect with this agenda the movement's long-standing aspiration to respond to the needs of modern development and its role in the world.

Speaking about the requests of several countries to take part at the next meeting as full members, observers, or guests, Loncar said that Yugoslavia sympathetically views the wishes of all those who wish to join us. We believe that this is in the general interest. We have accepted with feelings of honor and great responsibility the trust shown to Yugoslavia by its election to host a nonaligned summit conference. The government and nations of Yugoslavia have approached preparations for the ninth summit with all seriousness, resulting from our obligation as a host and future chair of the movement. Your support and help will be precious to us in our efforts and attempts to make the forthcoming summit the greatest possible expression of the wishes and interests of all nonaligned countries, Loncar concluded.

International Party Conference Ends in Budapest

Pozsgay Receives Officials

LD1205191589 Budapest MTI in English
1829 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI)—Imre Pozsgay, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and minister of state, met on Friday Ciril Baskovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Federation of Slovene Communists, Valentin Falin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and head of the International Department of the Central Committee, and Sauli Niinis, Finnish parliamentary MP. The politicians are attending—on behalf of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Finnish National Coalition Party—the many-party roundtable conference organized by the HSWP in Budapest.

Grosz on Cooperation 'Strategy'

LD1205214189 Budapest MTI in English
2054 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI)—As reported, Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP], hosted a reception on Friday in honour of the participants of the International Roundtable Conference. Gyula Thurmer, the foreign policy advisor of the HSWP, said of the discussions held by Mr Grosz at the reception that all delegations spoke with appreciation of the initiative of the HSWP, that a many-sided conference be held on the future of Europe. Several participants stressed the political courage of the HSWP. On the basis of the work of the conference so far, participants said it was worthwhile to come to Budapest, and that the exchange has proven useful. Many noted that if the HSWP accepts furthering the idea, they will be partners to the discussions.

It was raised in the course of the talks whether the HSWP is serious about the multi-party system. Mr Grosz said the HSWP considers the multi-party system and the cooperation with the parties being set up in Hungary as a strategy. However, he added that the cooperation intention is not decided by words, but mainly by practice and coexistence.

The HSWP highly appreciates, Mr Grosz said, that the activity of the Hungarian professionals have become more active, but at the same time certain negative features can be seen. People inevitably pay attention to views that appear on the surface. Mr Grosz reconfirmed that the HSWP will continue to take the views of the masses of workers, peasants, and the working professionals into consideration, and that he plans to hold several meetings with representatives of the working class and the peasantry shortly.

Kotai News Conference

AU1605141089 Budapest MTI in English
1927 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 13/05/1989—The future of Europe was the central theme of the international many-party roundtable organized by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] in Budapest for representatives of 26 parties from Europe and North America.

During a Saturday press conference on the work of the conference, Geza Kotai, head of department at the HSWP Central Committee, said that several participants called for holding further such meetings with delegates of further European and North American parties.

In the view of the HSWP, the dialogue should extend to all questions of concern to European cooperation and the future of the continent, including European security, arms limitation and disarmament, economic and political relations and environmental protection. Hungary

attaches great importance to the human rights situation, humanitarian cooperation, cultural ties and the free flow of people and ideas, Mr Kotai said.

Asked by the corespondent of L'UNITA whether the roumour that an FRG war industrial concern supplies Romania with missile technology was mentioned at the conference, Mr Kotai said that the information still has to be verified, as Romania also signed the non-proliferation treaty. He added that should Romania be gaining access to nuclear weapons and devices, Hungary and the other 33 parties would have to draw certain conclusions.

In connection with village razing in Romania, Mr Kotai pointed out that the issue came up only in so far as the individual and collective minority rights have to be guaranteed and whether the community of European peoples can allow a unique cultural heritage to be destroyed.

The representative of the British Labour Party stated that although no country can claim itself perfect in handling human rights, the way Transylvanian Hungarians are treated in Romania is an obvious example of human rights violation. Summing up the Soviet stand on the question, the delegate of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union termed the affair as a conflict between two allied states. He added that the Soviet Union condemns the non-observance of human rights wherever it occurs. He confirmed the view of Mr Kotai that it is unfair to discuss the policy of a party which is not represented at the meeting.

It was stated at the press conference that the agenda of the closed-door session also included the question of neutrality. Several delgations agreed that at the present stage of history no country's becoming neutral would serve the cause of East-West relations. In a longer perspective, however, the possibility cannot be ruled out as it promotes the strengthening of cooperation between blocs. The Hungarian party to the conference pointed out that their commitment to the Warsaw Treaty remains unchanged. They stated that, due to Gorbachev's policy, the country's alliance affiliation does not hinder its internal development and indepedendent foreign policy activity.

The delegate of the Austrian People's Party announced the agreement of the Christian Democratic and Centrist parties to meet in Budapest from June 19-21 and said they hope to hold discussions also with Hungarian reformers and the representatives of the new organizations.

Budapest Hosts International Peace Meeting

LD1705094189 Budapest MTI in English
0855 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI)—An international peace movement meeting started in Budapest on Wednesday morning with a round table discussion on questions of European security. The National Peace Council of Hungary, the host of the three-day international conference, has invited peace activists from 35 states participating in the Helsinki process to study the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed in Hungary on the spot. The itinerary of the guests includes the inspection of the technical alarm system on the Austrian-Hungarian border, and a visit to Sarbogard, western Hungary, to study the pulling out of the Soviet troops. The foreign guests are also to hold discussions with Hungarian peace movement activists.

SFRY Representative on UN Role in Disarmament

AU1005085789 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0202 GMT 10 May 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, May 9 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the disarmament process, convinced that the world organization is irreplacable for the settlement of important international problems, Yugoslav representative in the United Nations Ambassador Dragoslav Pejic said today, taking part in the work of the U.N. Commission for Disarmament.

The lack of concrete results in the field of disarmament on a multilateral level is not caused by the ineffectiveness of such mechanisms but by the political aspects of the problem, Pejic said.

The commission, made up of all United Nations member countries, is to state its stand on concrete proposals for the settlement of this important question by the end of this month.

Assessing that the commission is working in extremely favourable circumstances, dictated by the success of the Vienna negotiations, the Paris conference on disarmament of chemical weapons and the two super powers' dialogue, Pejic expressed Yugoslavia's concern that no progress has been made concerning a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests.

"As a European and a Mediterranean country, Yugoslavia attaches special importance to stopping the arms race in naval weapons," Pejic said.

Greater security in the Mediterranean and other seas, as the majority of the Non-aligned Movement documents stress, can be achieved only by the withdrawal of foreign military powers from the region, Pejic said.

Zhivkov Greets LCY's Pancevski on Election

AU1805201789 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a message to Milan Pancevski, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists [LCY], in which he most cordially greets him on his election to this most responsible post. The message expresses deep conviction that the present dynamic development of the dialogue between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the LCY will continue to contribute to further constructing good-neighborly and friendly relations, comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and peoples, and strengthening peace in the Balkans.

Zhivkov Meets, Talks With SED's Krolikowski

AU1805133589 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] On 18 May Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and Central Committee secretary, who is paying a working visit to Bulgaria. The guest was briefed on the tasks being solved at present by the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] in implementing the July Concept on further constructing socialism in Bulgaria. Special attention was paid to the recent BCP Central Committee Plenum on the party's agricultural policy under conditions of restructuring.

Ideas were exchanged on strengthening cooperation between the two parties and states in the areas of agriculture, forestry, and food industry.

The meeting was attended by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

During the course of their talks, Todor Zhivkov elucidated fundamental concepts about restructuring in Bulgarian agriculture, which are intended to serve the interests of the acceleration of economic development while utilizing all social factors, thus leading to the all-around strengthening of socialism. In this sphere, the objective is the speedy introduction of scientific-technological progress, while at the same time improving working and living conditions in the countryside.

Werner Krolikowski stressed that the GDR is attempting to turn agriculture into a branch of applied science. It was agreed that the guidelines laid down by Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov in September 1987 in Sofia, which also lent new impetus to mutual cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, are being implemented by means of joint efforts in an ever more fruitful manner. This aim is served by the exchange of experience between Werner Krolikowski and Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which has opened up further chances for cooperation in agricultural policy.

ADN Reports Sofia Talks

LD1805165289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Sofia (ADN)—The latest disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union to reduce tactical nuclear weaponry in Europe were welcomed in talks in Sofia today between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Werner Krolikowski, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo. The steps proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries for reducing and completely removing nuclear and chemical weapons, for the radical reduction of armed forces and conventional armament, and the concrete measures of Bulgaria and the GDR are designed consistently to continue the disarmament process. It is necessary for NATO states to find a constructive response to these initiatives, and they should abandon the modernization of their conventional, chemical, and nuclear weapons.

Lukanov Speaks to Reporters on Trade Cooperation

AU1905083789 Sofia BTA in English 0725 GMT 19 May 89

["Bulgarian Exhibition in Moscow"—BTA headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 19 (BTA correspondent)— From June 1 through June 20 a jubilee national exhibition on the subject of "Bulgaria Today and Tomorrow" will be on show in the capital of the Soviet Union. It is going to be the sixth panorama review of the achievements of Bulgaria and Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation. By tradition, such reviews are held every five years.

At a press conference in the Bulgarian Embassy, Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations, underlined that in the conditions of extending direct ties and contacts between the Bulgarian and the Soviet enterprises the business aspect of the exhibitions acquires much greater importance. We cannot imagine present-day Bulgaria without closest cooperation with the Soviet Union, he said.

Mr Andrey Lukanov made a review of the achievements and the problems of the cooperation between the two countries—tightened quality requirements, development of direct contacts, the outdated approach to investment. Speaking about structural problems, he said that the next Five-Year Plan provides for a considerable increase of the import of machines and equipment from the USSR.

Another problem of the cooperation between the two countries is the fact that up to now less attention was paid to the social sphere and consumption. In the future the attention to these fields will be considerably increased.

In this connection he announced that an agreement on cooperation in the production of the new model of "ZAZ" will be signed shortly. It is planned to increase the capacity of the works from 150 thousand to 300 thousand cars. For this additional production Bulgaria will be supplying components amounting to 35 per cent of the value of the cars—gear-boxes, electronic devices, batteries, etc. In return Bulgaria will be receiving about 60 thousand cars per year. The first shipments are to be effected in 1992-1993.

Chief of State Financial Control Interviewed

AU1805130189 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 17 May 89 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Prof Dr Mikhail Dinev, chief of the State Financial Control under the Ministry of Planning and Economy, by Slav Peev: "Continuous, Effective, and Uncompromising Control"—date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Nowadays the State Financial Control is a centralized system subordinate to the Ministry of Planning and Economy. It implements financial auditing control of the activities of enterprises, institutions, and organizations; control over observance of the state monopoly on alcoholic drinks, tobacco products, entrance tickets, and so on; and foreign exchange control of the tax liabilities of foreign persons and companies. The system includes a specialized directorate under the Ministry of Planning and Economy and 28 territorial directorates. The management is unified, and this makes it possible to carry out purpose-oriented, organized activity and direct efforts toward the problems of importance for social management.

We approached Prof Dr Mikhail Dinev, chief of the State Financial Control, for answers to our readers' questions. He is also the head of the "General and Specialized Control" Department at the Karl Marx Higher Economics Institute, and was kind enough to answer our readers' inquiries.

[Peev] Comrade Dinev, our readers Spas Kostov of Stara Zagora and Mariya Bakalova of Burgas are interested in finding out the general picture regarding encroachments on socialist property in 1988, as "viewed" by the officials of the organ that you lead.

[Dinev] It is hardly possible to define in terms of figures the precise impact of these reprehensible, to put it mildly, acts. Statistically speaking, encroachments on socialist property show no change, but in fact they are increasing, and significantly so. This is because a large proportion of them still remain "undetected," while other cases are making their way unseen through the network of numerous state, departmental, internal and other control organs of all kinds, and yet others arise because of a poor appreciation of public control and influence. Financial audits and checks reveal substantial missing sums and large irregular transfers of money. Full accountability is always demanded for these irregularities, that is, for an amount equivalent to the damage caused. The largest number of cases of direct embezzlement occur in the domestic trade sector, and cases of group or, one may add, organized criminal activity have become more frequent. This is a dangerous phenomenon that may lead to major deviations in the normal development of the economy and a number of social ills. Apart from everything else, organized economic crime may give rise to shortages of goods, speculation, and swindling of both the state and the citizens. The danger becomes even greater if the offenders become convinced that they can escape with impunity, obtain easy profits and an easy life, and can "buy off" official attention in some way or other. [passage omitted]

[Peev] We assume that the State Financial Control makes periodic analyses of the legal offenses committed. What are the most typical crimes, and what are the reasons for them?

[Dinev] It is true that every quarter the State Financial Control completes analyses of financial auditing work and the state of financial discipline. We submit the relevant reports to the party and state organs for their attention. The offenses most frequently encountered are in the field of wages and salary payments. The legal acts regulating the organization and remuneration of labor are violated in a casual manner, and larger payments are provided than those established by law. Money is also illegally distributed at the end of the year to provide additional material incentives. Serious breaches of contract discipline are also allowed to occur. Violations also continue to occur of the legal acts relating to management of the economy. Means are diverted from one budget to another, and nonproduction funds are created. It is often the case that officials who have diverted means say: "It's for the general good, we have not lined our pockets." Maybe so, but this is not quite true, because the state has budgeted for the necessary means, which must be used for their intended purpose. Now, every municipalities needs sources of funds, not ready money, which is invested only once. It is also of no small importance that subjective attitudes in the allocation of funds and interference in their redistribution still provide an opportunity for some people to take a larger piece of the cake.

The reasons for the negative phenomena have already been indicated above. We have analyzed some of these in depth, and are measuring and studying them as an environment that constantly gives rise to the negative phenomena. In 1988 alone, the State Financial Control reported damage prevented valued at 130 million leva, as well as 65 million leva returned to the enterprises. A total of 600 million leva were returned to the state budget, which once again proves the high level of efficiency of the State Financial Control. However, this is not the main thing. We must act against the negative

phenomena in an organized manner, attack the factors and conditions that cause these phenomena, and forecast possible deviations before they occur. [passage omitted]

Internal Affairs Ministry on New Passports
AU1905082989 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 17 May 89 p 2

[Interview with Georgi Vurbanov, head of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, by Plamen Starev: "Traveling Abroad"—date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Our readers, in their letters and telephone calls, ask numerous questions about the current amendments and addenda to the law on passports on foreign travel, which established regulations on foreign travel. We invited Georgi Vurbanov, chief of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to answer these questions.

[Starev] The most frequently asked question is: Is every Bulgarian citizen entitled to obtain a new passport?

[Vurbanov] Every Bulgarian citizen is entitled to obtain a passport for foreign travel which guarantees his rights to leave the country and return, as well as to establish his temporary, or permanent residence in a foreign country. [passage omitted]

[Starev] Will people who have no foreign currency be refused a passport, or an exit visa?

[Vurbanov] The law does not envisage that the issue of a passport, or of an exit visa, should be refused on such grounds.

[Starev] Will currency be sold for private trips abroad?

[Vurbanov] In answer to this question, I can only repeat what Vasil Kolarov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank, said at the last National Assembly Session: The bank will have no difficulties in providing the currency required for Bulgarian citizens traveling to socialist countries. The bank is in a position to provide an annual amount of 300 leva for every citizen traveling to these countries. However, because of a lack of sufficient nonsocialist currency resources, Kolarov proposed to grant a per capita amount of $150 for a 3-year period, and if a citizen intends to spend his share of foreign exchange within the first year of this period, the amount should be reduced to $100. [passage omitted]

[Starev] Why should the passport, expected to be valid for a 5-year period, not be accompanied by a permanent exit visa?

[Vurbanov] Citizens who have obtained a passport for foreign travel will be authorized to travel to socialist countries without submitting any applications. As regards the nonsocialist countries, exit visas will be issued even for those states with which we have established a visa-free regime, on the basis of mutual agreements. It entirely depends on the citizens to decide for which countries and for how long their exit visas should be issued. Nevertheless, they should be aware of the fact that the issue of exit visas depends on the respective countries' diplomatic and consular missions in the People's Republic of Bulgaria which are issuing entry visas for their respective countries.

[Starev] When is the new law effective?

[Vurbanov] The proposal submitted at the 10th National Assembly fixes the date as of 1 September 1989.

[Starev] How should people, who are planning to spend their current summer holidays abroad, proceed under the present circumstances?

[Vurbanov] They will be entitled to travel according to the currently valid regulations.

[Starev] What will be the price of the new passports?

[Vurbanov] A proposal on amendments and addenda to regulations on the fees for issuing passports and exit visas has been submitted. No increase of the current fees for foreign travel passports has been envisaged.

The 10th session of the Ninth National Assembly decided that a code on the application of the aforementioned law should be issued by the Council of Ministers. This code of regulations will answer all relevant questions. As soon as the code is ready, you will be informed on the most important elements of its contents.

Nuclear Power Plant Safety Association Welcomed
AU1805142489 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 17 May 89 p 1

[Aneli Bacheva commentary: "Peaceful Atom"]

[Text] The most serious problems are always worldwide in nature, and they can only be resolved through international cooperation. The nuclear power plant issue is one such problem. Whether humanity rejects or admires them, it has nevertheless realized that today's economic and ecological problems cannot be overcome without their aid. The accidents at Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and other incidents have focused attention on the need to combine the efforts of world science and technology to improve the safety and reliability of the power plants. Given that we will continue to coexist with the atom, we must naturally disseminate the rich experience that many countries have in the "peaceful interpretation" of the atom. The World Association of Organizations Operating Nuclear Power Plants that has been founded in Moscow will be engaged on these noble tasks in the future; it will also aim to make its contribution to eliminating the global threat to the environment and to guaranteeing common ecological security by the quickest and most effective methods, because these are the demands of the times.

The world association also offers a further, more tempting advantage, namely for man to cooperate in managing the peaceful atom, so as to muffle the explosions in Mururoa, Nevada, or Semipalatinsk.

Government Comments on Nagymaros Dam Project

Foreign Ministry Remarks

LD1805144389 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Ivan Kulhanek, press secretary at the Foreign Ministry, made a statement on the sitation concerning the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water project. He pointed out that the economic and above all ecological reasons being emphasized by the Hungarian side which led to the decision to halt the construction, had been studied in depth long before the begining of actual construction, and there had also been consultations with experts from abroad. For this reason the Czechoslovak side justifiably thinks that political reasons above all led to the adoption of the decision by the Hungarian Government.

In contrast to the claims by the Hungarian side, Czechoslovakia considers the construction of the water barrage system on the joint section of the Danube as a very important investment project for the creation and protection of the environment and as an action for the protection of the land and inhabiants on both banks of the Danube from catastrophic flooding.

Ivan Kulhanek pointed out that the agreement on the construction and operation was agreed on as binding because both sides wished to be sure that this project, with a high investment base, would not be rendered invalid by cancellation on either side.

Organizations Support Project

AU1805190289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 89 p 1

[CTK article: "Support for the Construction of the Entire Hydroelectric Project"]

[Text] Bratislava—At their working meeting on Tuesday [16 May], representatives of investors' and subcontractors' organizations involved in the construction of the Gabcikovo hydroelectric project discussed the stand of the CSSR Government and the Presidium of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic on the decision of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic to temporarily halt the construction of the hydroelectric project in Nagymaros.

A letter to the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party states that the realization of the Czechoslovak part of the investment in the Gabcikovo section of the project has entered the final stage and also the work on the protective measures of the Nagymaros section of the project has progressed considerably. The work on the Gabcikovo section and the inlet has been progressing satisfactorily and according to the construction plan, which the Czechoslovak and the Hungarian sides adopted in 1988 and officially affirmed last February. This progress has created conditions for meeting the crucial intermediate deadlines this year and, in particular, next year. The filling of the Hrusov-Dunakiliti reservoir and of the inlet from Hrusov to Gabcikovo will begin in December. Navigation will be rerouted to the channel built in April 1990, and the first of eight power aggregates of the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power plant will go into test operation in July that year. The production and assembly of further aggregates, which will be put into operation one every 3 months, continues.

Support is being voiced for our state organs' stand to continue the construction of the entire Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric project in accordance with the valid contractual documents.

11 May CPSL Central Committee Session Held

Session Work Reported

AU1705140689 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 89 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Session of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee; Raising the Effectivenss and Quality of Work of the Entire Educational System"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava—The CPSL CC [Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee] held a meeting in Bratislava yesterday [11 May]. It was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee, headed by Comrade Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation included Comrade Miloslav Dockal, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. The session was attended by members of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission, heads of CPSL Central Committee departments, secretaries of CPSL regional committees and the Bratislava CPSL City Committee for ideological work, communist ministers of the Government of the SSR [Slovak Socialist Republic], and other guests.

The deliberations were opened by Comrade Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on tasks of the educational sector under the conditions of restructuring in the SSR, arising from the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, was delivered by Comrade Gejza Slapka, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The deliberations then continued with a discussion. [passage omitted]

Jan Fojtik also spoke in the discussion. He underscored the importance of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session and of the CPSL Central Committee session for the further development of the Czechoslovak educational system. This development will depend, above all, on the modernization of education, on its ability to

prepare the young generation for life and work with the necessary edge in the present epoch of scientific-technical revolution and intensive social changes.

He said that the most important task is to make our educational system flexible and open, so that it would provide an opportunity for lifelong education. He paid special attention to the need to finalize the transition from the primary to the secondary school within the framework of the mandatory 10-year schooling, and amend laws on schools and ensure enough qualified teachers. In addition, it is necessary to create school conditions which would enable it to fulfill its educational mission in training the young generation in such a way as to be able to react to the needs of life, to new situations. [passage omitted]

Altogether 17 comrades spoke in the discussion.

The CPSL Central Committee then unanimously approved a resolution on the tasks of the educational sector under the conditions of restructuring in the Slovak SR.

Further, it approved:

1. The CPSL Central Committee Presidium report on the tasks of education under the conditions of restructuring in the Slovak SR, arising from the resolution of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session;

2. the report on the activity of the Presidium, Secretariat, and permanent commissions of the CPSL Central Committee since the 11 April 1989 CPSL Central Committee session.

It acknowledged the CPSL Central Committee's political-organizational course in ensuring the results of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session and the CPSL Central Committee session.

Ignac Janak was last to speak. He stressed that much has been done in an important sphere, such as the education of the coming generations. We highly value the work of teachers, pedagogues, vocational instructors, scientists, and all who have contributed to the results that have been achieved.

The acceleration of social and economic development and the faster transition of Slovakia's economy from extensive to intensive development by means of science and technology can only be realized with a distinct growth in the education and qualifications of youth and of all working people.

To achieve this we need the further qualitative development of education which requires that one proceed even more consistently from the tried and tested principles of the socialist school that is closely connected with the life of society, and that one develop the educational system as a flexible and open system, as a reliable basis for lifelong education. This demand was also being put forward by citizens, teachers, scientists, and party organizations at meetings and get-togethers in connection with the preparations for the sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee.

The most important thing today is to get the creative activity of schools and teachers going, to wage a political battle for the creative activity of everyone who plays a part in education, so as to make teaching in schools and education more effective, so that our school would be consistently fulfilling its mission under the conditions of restructuring. [passage omitted]

The quality and effectiveness of education is to no small extent contingent upon the material-technical equipment of schools which requires particular attention. It is necessary to concentrate on the comprehensive implementation of the adopted measures in order to reduce two-shift operation and overcrowded classes, and on improving the general material conditions to raise the standard of teaching and of special-interest and after-school activities. [passage omitted]

Comrade Ignac Janak further stressed that, under conditions in the SSR, all Communists, and especially Communists in the management structure and party organizations at schools, must play their part in implementing the resolutions of the 13th CPCZ session and the session of the CPSL Central Committee. [passage omitted] In the education sector it is necessary to show more determination in overcoming methods that hold back initiative and activity, and to intensify political leadership. By means of informal dialogue with students, teachers must enhance the influence of the party and the influence of our policy on youth, and must prepare young people for life and work. In that respect, it is necessary to improve the standard of cadre work at the ministry, in the national committees, and in schools. [passage omitted]

The session ended with the Internationale.

Slapka Report at CPSL Plenum

AU1605135289

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 12 May on pages 3, 4, and 5 published the 16,000-word "Report of the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] Central Committee Presidium," entitled "On the Tasks of Education in the Conditions of Restructuring in the Slovak Socialist Republic Arising from the Resolution of the 13th Session of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee," which was delivered by Gejza Slapka, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at the 11 May session of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava. Scrutiny of Slapka's report reveals that his analysis of the results, problems, and tasks of the education system coincides with that made by Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the

CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report at the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee on 30 and 31 March this year, which was devoted to the same issues.

As far as specific Slovak problems in the field of education are concerned, Slapka's report includes, inter alia, a passage on the schools for ethnic minorities. This passage reads: "Proceeding from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, our society devotes permanent attention to the life and work of the schools for nationalities. On the basis of a uniform state, economic, social, and cultural policy, it establishes conditions for the cultural life of citizens of the Hungarian and Ukrainian nationalities and makes it possible for the children and youth of the ethnic minorities to be educated in the mother tongue. A network of kindergartens, primary, and secondary schools for nationalities has been built that satisfies the needs for the instruction of the children of ethnic minorities. The educational work of the schools for nationalities must be aimed more pronouncedly at improving pupils' education toward Czechoslovak patriotism and socialist internationalism, including the shaping of a socialist attitude toward being the member of a nationality. The equipment of the nationalities' schools with teaching aids and textbooks in the Hungarian and Ukrainian languages does not lag behind the standard in Czech and Slovak schools. It is possible to say, without exaggerating, that the state and standard of our schools for nationalities stand favorable comparison internationally and are spoken of with appreciation. It is all the more incomprehensible that, in spite of convincing results, there are individuals in our country as well as in neighboring Hungary who distort facts in a tendentious and irresponsible manner and sully the nationality policy of our party and the socialist state.

"One problem of the schools for nationalities which persists is the effectiveness of bilingual education. In many cases, inadequate knowledge of the Slovak language forms an obstacle to the further education of graduates of schools for nationalities and to their broader assertion in the social practice. In this connection it is necessary to devote greater attention and care to teachers at schools for the nationalities, especially to their education and further training." Speaking about another specific Slovak issue, that of Gyspy children, Slapka says that this "particularly serious problem" requires a "search for more effective solutions," a "differentiated approach," as well as the involvement of Gypsies in the solution of their own problems. Slapka also mentions that "it is necessary to look for ways of ensuring mandatory kindergarten attendance" of all Gypsy children, as well as children from other "less-stimulating environments," from the age of 3.

In his report, Slapka also provides various data on Slovak schools. Speaking about kindergartens, he says that 92.8 percent of all children in the 3-5 age bracket in Slovakia attend kindergarten. Speaking about primary schools, Slapka notes that, in the current school year, 750,000 children attend one of Slovakia's 2,295 primary schools. They are taught by 35,500 primary school teachers, 81 percent of whom are women. Moving on to secondary schools, Slapka says that the greatest number of secondary school students (149,605) attends secondary vocational schools, followed by secondary specialist schools (77,000 students), and gymnasiums (47,435 students). Finally, referring to higher learning, Slapka mentions that 48,543 daytime students and 9,200 external students attend one of Slovakia's 13 civilian universities or colleges. As to further development plans, Slapka says that by the year 2000 the number of secondary school students in Slovakia is to reach 53 percent of the relevant age group and that the proportion of young people admitted to universities and colleges is to increase from the current 15.5 percent to 18 percent. According to Slapka, this planned increase and the attainment of the desirable 7 to 1 ratio between students and university teachers will require the hiring of 10,000 additional university staff.

Speaking about the need to "strengthen" the party's membership base among teachers, Slapka criticizes the fact that in some Slovak districts, such as Poprad, Spisska Nova Ves, or Presov, the proportion of teachers who are party members is less than 15 percent, compared with a CSSR national average of 23.5 percent.

Bush Foreign Policy Speeches Reported, Viewed

Texas, Mississippi Speeches

AU1705202489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 89 p 6

[CTK dispatch: "Bush's Inconsistent Speech Contained Little That Was New, But a Lot of Old Rhetoric"]

[Text] **New York—On Friday night U.S. President Bush delivered a speech at the Texas A and M University in Houston [place name as received]. This first of the announced series of the U.S. President's basic statements on foreign policy dealt with U.S.-USSR relations and was characterized by rather contradictory statements.**

The President announced that the new American administration had concluded its analysis of the U.S. policy on relations with the USSR and that it showed the need for a "new policy, one which would take into account the entire range of transformations throughout the world, including the ones in the USSR," Bush said.

On the one hand, he stated that the United States is offering the Soviet Union cooperation in the interests of world peace; on the other hand, his speech left much to be desired as regards specific American proposals.

For instance, he called for a further substantial reduction of the USSR's Armed Forces because of the allegedly persisting imbalance and Soviet military supremacy. Although he conceded the significant successes achieved by the Soviet policy of restructuring and openness, he expressed doubts as to their "lasting nature" and voiced

serious concern that the USSR developments could be "seasonal." He affirmed readiness to negotiate a reduction of strategic weapons, the verification of nuclear tests, and the ban on chemical weapons **but completely failed to react to the latest Soviet proposals.**

Bush's words that one should draw a line under the political doctrine on the containment of communism can be regarded as the most positive of his statements. However, he immediately invalidated it by claiming, contrary to reality, that so far all that the Soviet Union has offered were mere promises and hopes, not actual deeds.

The first American reactions to this speech focus attention on Bush's proposal to "open up the airspace" of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe for unarmed reconnaissance flights by both sides and on his offer to relax U.S. discriminatory measures in terms of U.S.-USSR trade introduced in 1974 (the so-called Jackson-Vanick Law). **However, even these two proposals are inconsistent.** In fact, the freedom to fly through this airspace would apply solely to Europe, and not to the United States; and the abolishment of trade restrictions would be merely temporary and would depend on giving people permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Washington—In his speech to the graduates of the Alcorn State University in Mississippi, delivered on Saturday night, President Bush cautiously welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally withdraw 500 tactical nuclear warheads from the territories of the European allies. He reiterated his interest in providing for peace, and declared that it is not his intention to aim for a U.S.-USSR public opinion war.

Speech 'Full of Empty Rhetoric'

AU1805200489 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 May 89 p 5

[Bedrich Zagar commentary: "On a Dissonant Chord"]

[Text] If one were to evaluate the 4-month endeavor by the White House to develop a U.S. foreign policy concept toward the Soviet Union and the East in general according to Saturday's [13 May] speech by U.S. President George Bush at a Texan university, one could say that, so far, the new political thinking has not permeated into the White House. Unrealistic hackneyed cliches and old recipes for resolving problems in relations between East and West. Even for American political observers the first "fundamental" foreign policy speech by G. Bush remained a disappointment, it simply did not live up to expectations. It was full of empty rhetoric such as, for example: "America has triumphed in the historic post-war struggle," and many stilted phrases like "...our aim has a more ambitious character than any of my predecessors would have thought at all possible."

And, of course, conditions and lectures laid before the Soviet Union were not lacking. According to Bush, the administration has managed to contain "Soviet expansionism" and even to influence "the integration of the Soviet Union with the commonwealth of nations." He praised the Soviet reforms and expressed his hope for their success. However, he stressed that "the security of America and her allies cannot depend upon hope but upon deeds." However, why does the American President link disarmament, and even make it dependent, on Soviet restructuring? In every case it is perhaps plausible for the Bush administration to refer to restructuring, because that will never proceed according to the ideas of the White House. In Washington they calculate that if restructuring progresses quickly and successfully then the United States will have to further arm itself because "through restructuring the Soviet Union will become even stronger."

The President also talked about what the Soviet Union must do in order to "merit Washington's goodwill." He has tried then to draft for the Soviet Union such a model which would be, first of all, satisfactory to Washington. Such considerations almost come close to medieval thinking. In this is dictated the breaking off of ties with Cuba and Nicaragua and, of course, pulling back the "Iron Curtain" in Europe, which, as is well known, was dreamed up by Winston Churchill. If G. Bush wishes to pull down the "Iron Curtain" then he himself ought to refrain from intervening in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

Even at home Bush received little recognition for his Texas speech. American national newspapers defined it as being incomparable with the speeches by Mikhail Gorbachev in which there are specific and realistic ideas about disarmament. An analysis of the foreign policy of the new American Administration leads to a mass of banalities, bold attempts to join the Soviet Union's peace initiative are missing from it. In the future Bush's speech on a dissonant chord will have to be retuned.

Yazov's 4-Day Visit to Slovakia Detailed

AU1805122389 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Strengthening the Ties of Friendship; USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Yazov Has Ended His Visit to the CSSR"]

[Text] Bratislava—Army General Dmitriy Yazov, USSR defense minister, accompanied by Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, and Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Political Main Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], on Saturday [13 May] visited the capital city of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SR].

At Bratislava Airport the Soviet guest and his entourage were welcomed by Jakub Solik, head of a Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] Central Committee department, Colonel General Jozef Hrebik, commander of the Eastern Military District, and other representatives. Also present were Petr Kostikov, the USSR consul general in Bratislava, and representatives of the Soviet Army.

Shortly after his arrival, Dmitriy Yazov, along with his entourage, laid a wreath in Slovak National Uprising Square on the memorial to the heroes of the national liberation and antifascist struggle and by laying a wreath on the memorial in Slavin he commemorated the 6,000 Soviet soldiers who fell during the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Army General Dmitriy Yazov and members of his entourage were later received by Ignac Janak, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

Ivan Knotek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak SR premier, Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, Rudolf Hegenbart and Jakub Solik, heads of CPCZ Central Committee and CPSL Central Committee departments, and Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Political Main Administration of the CSLA participated in the reception. Petr Kostikov, USSR consul general in Bratislava, was present.

In a comradely and friendly conversation they informed each other about the policy of restructuring and the development of socialist democracy in both fraternal countries. They agreed that this process, affecting all spheres of life, also concerns the structure and preparation of the armed forces. The reorganization and gradual unilateral reduction in the number of personnel must not be manifested by a drop in defense capability and the high combat readiness of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armies as firm elements of the Warsaw Pact Armies must be guaranteed. Both representatives discussed topical issues of the international political and military situation. Resolving contentious issues from the position of strength, as is implemented by the NATO member states, particularly the United States, will not contribute to the strengthening of peace and mutual trust in the world. Ignac Janak and Dmitriy Yazov highlighted the significance of the exchange of experiences and the active cooperation of the socialist countries in all spheres in the interest of the effective utilization of economic and scientific potential and for strengthening the defense of the counties of the socialist community.

Then final talks took place between ministers Milan Vaclavik and Dmitriy Yazov. They accentuated in these the contribution of the present official friendly visit to the CSSR by the most senior representative of the Soviet Army toward an exchange of experiences and toward the further development and strengthening of ties of friendship and alliance between the nations and armies of the CSSR and the USSR.

Ivan Knotek hosted a gala luncheon in honor of Dmitriy Yazov.

During the course of the luncheon Ivan Knotek and Dmitriy Yazov made speeches in which they expressed interest in the further comprehensive intensification and improvement of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

In the afternoon Dmitriy Yazov concluded his 4-day official friendly visit to the CSSR and departed for home.

Cooperation With FRG Army Peace Group

AU1705084289 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 May 89 p 6

[Interview with Colonel Stanislav Pohoral, department head of the Political Main Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army, by PRAVDA editor Vit Suchy: "Talking to Colonel Stanislav Pohoral: When Soldiers Discuss Peace"]

[Text] Recently (24 April-5 May), an activists' delegation from the Czechoslovak Peace Committee of Czechoslovak People's Army Officers visited the FRG at the invitation of the progressive Darmstadt Signal (Darmstaedter Signal) organization. Our editor Vit Suchy discussed the usefulness and results of such meetings with Colonel Stanislav Pohoral, department head in the Political Main Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA].

[Suchy] Can you brief us on the activities of your hosts?

[Pohoral] The members of the Darmstadt Signal organization are professional Army officers and civil employees of the Bundeswehr's military administration. The organization is striving to promote new views on the military activities of FRG Armed Forces, proceeding from the proposals and stands of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] in this sphere. It is working under complicated conditions; in a way, its members are subjected to chicanery and are not being promoted either in their jobs or their rank. In spite of this, they continue their efforts, and are doing everything to help consolidate the trust between East and West in the military sphere.

[Suchy] Since when have you been in contact with them, and what did the contacts consist of?

[Pohoral] Our contacts go back 3 years. The Signal representatives have already paid three visits to CSLA facilities, and our delegation is the third to come to the

FRG at their invitation. They also maintain contacts with the National People's Army in the GDR, and are at present anticipating a visit by a group of professional Soviet soldiers.

[Suchy] What new things have our activists brought their FRG partners?

[Pohoral] This is the first time that our delegation members included people from our combat units—a commander of a motorized infantry unit and a staffer from an Air Force group of units. In other words, we took with us people directly involved in providing for the CSLA's combat readiness. They could give examples from their own experiences on how we implement the principles of the military defense doctrine, how we teach CSLA soldiers not only to consolidate combat readiness, but also to build up the awareness of trust among the nations of Europe.

[Suchy] What was the reaction to the composition of our delegation?

[Pohoral] The FRG officers and generals with whom we have talked were surprised; they frankly told us that, at the moment, such an FRG delegation could not possibly come to the CSSR, because the holders of state secrets are prohibited from crossing the borders to the socialist world.

[Suchy] How can you characterize the talks with your hosts?

[Pohoral] They told us of certain proposals directed at cutting down the Bundeswehr and at creating in the FRG an exemplary group of combat units, which would primarily consist of defensive elements. They briefed us on their stand and their steps against the further modernization of their Army. In this way, too, they want to help build up confidence in the military sphere directly in the FRG. Although the appropriate authorities did not provide us with access to the Bundeswehr's military areas, our hosts did everything to enable us to discuss things with officers, including generals; these included Brigade General Winfried Vogel, Deputy Erwin Horn, chairman of the SPD's Bundestag work group for matters of security, and staffers from SPD Headquarters. In our talks we exchanged views on military-political issues, and the talks themselves were held in a very serious atmosphere, although we did not agree on everything. We could convince ourselves that, with the exception of the Darmstadt Signal people, nobody in the FRG knows anything specific about the reductions in the CSLA or about the establishment of a defense structure in our Army. In our talks with the officers, including generals, we found that, although they spoke against the modernization of nuclear missiles, the notion that the NATO nuclear intimidation is a necessity is strongly rooted in their minds.

[Suchy] Are the meetings between professional soldiers useful for building the foundations of the Europe-wide home?

[Pohoral] Yes, I consider them useful. They are in keeping with the new political thinking in the Soviet Union, in Czechoslovakia, and in other socialist countries. They are also a definite step on the road toward strengthening trust among the nations on our continent.

[Suchy] How do you plan to further intensify your contacts with the representatives of the Darmstadt Signal?

[Pohoral] In our talks the FRG officers, including generals, particularly those with an SPD orientation, told us that such contacts as ours should be consolidated, especially by utilizing every opportunity to enable soldiers to contribute toward a gradual consolidation of trust, above all between neighboring countries. That is also why a visit by a delegation of the Darmstadt Signal is awaited in the CSSR already this year.

[Suchy] Do you think that it will be suitable to expand this kind of dialogue between professional soldiers?

[Pohoral] Naturally, a dialogue is a necessity, if only because the process of pushing through the new political thinking in the military sphere brings with it many questions, for instance about the future of tactical nuclear weapons, but also about the future of conventional weapons, the orientation of military doctrines, and so forth. The comprehensive talks between experts from this sphere, too, can in a sense contribute to the current disarmament talks.

Deputy Premier Hrivnak Visits Moscow

AU1705144189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 89 p 7

[Unattributed report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] Pavel Hrivnak, CSSR first deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, who is currently on a working visit to the Soviet Union, met the plenipotentiary representatives of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Moscow on Monday [15 May].

Trade Union Council's Zavadil Visits Moscow

AU1605151689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 89 p 7

[CTK Correspondent: "M. Zavadil in Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow— Miroslav Zavadil, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, arrived in Moscow for a working visit on Thursday [11 May].

He was welcomed at Moscow's Sheremetevo Airport by Vladimir Lomonosov, deputy chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union, was present.

Zavadil Returns to Prague

AU1705164089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 89 p 7

[Unattributed report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] Miroslav Zavadil, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, returned on Saturday [13 May] from his working visit to the USSR at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

USSR Minister of Culture Arrives for Talks

AU1705144389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Vasiliy Zakharov, USSR minister of culture, arrived in Prague by air on Monday [15 May]. At Ruzyne Airport he was welcomed by Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier, and by Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR. On the same day the Inter-Governmental Commission for CSSR-USSR Cooperation in Culture, Education, and Science began its talks.

Rohlicek Receives Visiting Cypriot Officials

AU1605143389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the Secretariat of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front, received representatives of Cypriot political parties who flew into Prague on Thursday [11 May] at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front. The purpose of the visit, among other things, is to get to know our political and social system.

Deputy Premier Receives Brazilian Governor

AU1605163789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "Receptions, Talks, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] In Prague on Thursday [11 May], CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina received Newton Cerdoso, governor of the Brazilian Minas Gerais state, who is paying a visit to the CSSR. They valued the existing, successful relations and expressed bilateral interest in further intensifying cooperation in the economy, science, and technology in the coming period. They stressed that there are possibilities for cooperation, especially in power engineering and engineering. There is interest not only in Czechoslovak equipment for power stations, but also in textile machinery and machine tools. The reception was attended by Carlos Eduardo Alves de Souza, Brazilian ambassador to the CSSR.

Head of Norwegian Communist Party in Prague

AU1805090689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 89 p 2

["(z)"-signed report: "Chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party in Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Prague—Kaare Andre Nilsen, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party, arrived in the CSSR on Monday [15 May] at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ].

During his visit the guest will become acquainted with the implementation of conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress and with the results achieved in the restructuring and democratization of our society. He will also provide information about the activities of the Norwegian Communist Party in connection with preparations for its 20th Congress, which will be held this autumn.

Honduras Communist Party Delegation Visits

AU1805082889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 89 p 2

["(z)"-signed report in the "Receptions, Negotiations, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague—Michal Stefanak, head of a Central Committee department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, conferred in Prague on Monday [15 May] with a delegation of the Communist Party of Honduras, led by Rigoberto Padilla Rush, the party's secretary general.

Date Set for By-Elections to National Council

AU1705165489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 89 p 2

[CTK report: "By-Elections for Czech National Council"]

[Excerpt] Prague—The Central Committee Presidium of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic convened in Prague on Friday [12 May], chaired by Karel Urbanek, Central Committee Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech Socialist Republic. It discussed the provisions for by-elections to the Czech National Front in constituencies No 93 in Louny-East and No 150 in Prostejov, which will take place on 13 June 1989. It assessed the proposals of National Front candidates for the offices of deputies for the aforementioned constituencies, recommended on the basis of a broad selection by the plenary sessions of the district committees of the National Front in Louny and in Prostejov. [passage omitted]

Failed Attempt To Force Border to FRG Kills Boy
AU1805142689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Attempt at a Forcible Border Crossing"]

[Text] Prague—An attempted forced crossing of the state border from the CSSR to the FRG occurred in the night of 16 May at the Strazne border crossing point in Prachatice district. The driver of a Volga passenger automobile in which there were seven GDR citizens, four of whom were children, drove at high speed into the border crossing area and tried to smash through the signal barrier. In the crash, in which the car roof was torn off, the passengers were injured and a 9-year-old boy was killed. The violators were taken into custody by members of the Border Guards Corps. The incident is being investigated.

DPA Reports Release of Dissident Jiri Wolf
LD1805143289 Hamburg DPA in German 1352 GMT 18 May 89

[Excerpt] Prague/Frankfurt (DPA)—Yesterday, on the same day as dramatist Vaclav Havel, Jiri Wolf (37), civil rights campaigner and worker, was released from prison after 6 years. The International Society for Human Rights stated today in Frankfurt, referring to a telephone call with Wolf, that Wolf is now subject to "police supervision" in his South Bohemian home town of Jindrichuv Hradec (Neuhaus).

Jiri Wolf was arrested on 1 May 1983 and sentenced to 6 years imprisonment on 21 December 1983 because he reported on conditions in a CSSR jail, in which he had been imprisoned between 1978 and 1981. These reports caused him to be charged with "subversive activity" (Article 98 of the CSSR penal code). It was further stated by the International Society for Human Rights that the state of Wolf's health is very poor. [passage omitted]

Press Marks Death of Dissident Writer Tatarka
AU1705155489

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 11 May on page 2 carries a 150-word "er"-signed report entitled "Dominik Tatarka Died." The report quotes an announcement of the Slovak Ministry of Culture on the death on 10 May of "Slovak writer, meritorious artist Dominik Tatarka" at the age of 76. It notes that Tatarka's books written "in the late forties and early fifties" form part of the Slovak "literary heritage" and that "with its best works, D. Tatarka's art remains a constituent part of contemporary Slovak literature."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 12 May on page 5 carries a 750-word obituary by Bretislav Truhlar entitled "In Memoriam: Dominik Tatarka." Truhlar's obituary emphasizes the literary merit of Tatarka's books of the forties and fifties, especially of the "Parish Republic". Speaking about his later books, Truhlar says that in them Tatarka's penchant for "hyperbole, satire, and mockery crossed over to the side of the underestimation of the undeniable positive values of our society. Dominik Tatarka adhered to his essentially negativistic positions also in his artistically undistinguished works published abroad. In 'Scribbles,' for example, he clearly dissociated himself from our development."

In spite of this, Truhlar says in conclusion, Tatarka's "Parish Republic" forms an "inseparable part of our literature."

Ideological, Legal Commissions on Human Rights
AU1805212289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 89 p 2

["z"-signed report: "CPCZ Central Committee Commissions Deliberate"]

[Text] Prague—Members of the Ideological and Legal Commissions of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee held a joint meeting in Prague. With members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Jan Fojtik and Alois Indra as chairmen, they assessed legal and ideological aspects of the realization of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting.

In an extensive discussion it was stressed that the documents adopted in Vienna create more favorable conditions for humanitarian issues and the ensuring of civil and human rights, which until now have been the subject of sharp ideological confrontation, finding their fulfillment in constructive international cooperation.

The members of the two commissions noted that the Czechoslovak legal order ensures the citizens of our socialist state extensive rights and freedoms, the realization of which is connected with the mutual responsibility of the state and the citizens. In this connection they assessed the further course involving the harmonization of the Czechoslovak legal order with the needs of the process of restructuring and deepening democracy. Here it is necessary to eliminate unnecessary and formal barriers which prevent the full implementation of our citizens' rights.

The members of the Ideological and Legal Commissions also heard a report on the proceedings of the London Information Forum. In a separate session, the Ideological Commission discussed the activity concept of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee, the perception of scientific-atheistic propaganda and weltanschauung education corresponding to the new conditions of society's development. The Legal Commission addressed a draft of measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of prevention of the weightiest forms of criminal activity of general and economic nature.

The session was attended by Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; Rudolf Hegenbart and Jaroslav Jenik, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments; and Marie Hutterova, secretary of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech Socialist Republic.

Human Rights Organizations Meet in Prague

AU1905074789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 89 p 2

[Report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] On Tuesday [16 May] in Prague a meeting took place between representatives of the Committee of the Czechoslovak Public for Human Rights and Humanitarian Cooperation and a delegation of the Paris based International Federation for Human Rights, which was headed by its president, Daniel Jacoby. The participants in the meeting exchanged experiences from the activity of both organizations in the field of human rights and humanitarian cooperation. They agreed that it will be beneficial to continue to intensify mutual ties and to exchange information on their activity.

Environment Protection Authority 'Powerless'

AU1805100989 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 May 89 p 3

[Interview with Engineer Pavol Frolkovic, Slovak deputy minister of the interior and the environment, by Peter Bulik: "Questions of Nationwide Responsibility; On the Contents of the Work of the Section For the Environment in the Slovak Socialist Republic Ministry of the Interior and the Environment"]

[Excerpts] The process of protecting the environment at the present time has achieved the level of a worldwide movement. It has become topical, particularly in industrially developed countries. The struggle to protect the environment inevitably also had to be projected onto the sphere of the management and organization of life in these countries. In 1988 an office for the protection of the environment in the Slovak Socialist Republic [SR] was set up, for which Engineer Pavol Frolkovic, deputy minister of the interior and the environment of the Slovak SR, is responsible. Our editor, Peter Bulik, talked with him about the tasks which the office fulfills.

[Bulik] Some time ago, when the term environment was added to the title of the Ministry of the Interior, many of our readers were surprised. Why was this department in particular selected?

[Frolkovic] [passage omitted] Logically, it sounds as if the environment ought to be a department of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Management. However, the wood processing industry, which is one of the biggest polluters in our country, has been annexed to this ministry. Its management would not be objective. Finally, the decision was in favor of the Ministry of the Interior which has no branch interests. [passage omitted]

The Ministry of the Interior and the Environment, besides its name, has received almost nothing with which it could emphatically influence the environment. It has received no authority, no economic power, and no legislative possibilities. Our work is on a symbolic level. We can only admonish, warn, make speeches, and recommend.... [passage omitted]

[Bulik] Am I then to understand that disharmony prevails in the process of protecting the environment in our country? What, then, is your position?

[Frolkovic] In the interim, we are only at the level of coordinators. The managers of environmental protection are our partners. We are supposed to harmonize their actions, work on the concepts of the future tasks, and evaluate how they are being implemented. We are only at the clerical level, because we have no instruments to carry out these things. Similarly, we cannot enjoin or assign anything to anyone, we can only draw the premier's attention to those people from individual departments who are not fulfilling the stipulated tasks in protecting our environment. [passage omitted]

Pavel Reviews Radiation Situation at Conference

AU1805084189 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Regular News Conferences; On Sessions of the CSSR and the SSR Governments"]

[Excerpts] Prague—At a news conference yesterday [11 May], Miroslav Pavel, head of the press section of the CSSR Government Presidium, briefed journalists in detail on the complex of measures designed to strengthen the economic balance and improve the general development of the Czechoslovak economy this year. [passage omitted]

The journalists were also informed about the radiation situation in the CSSR at the beginning of the year. After the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the CSSR central monitoring network has been constantly monitoring the basic radiation parameters. The measured values of external radiation are very low and are in line with the natural background, made up of natural radionuclides in the natural environment. The level of the volume of aerosol activity in the course of last January was very low. It is approximately six points lower than the level permitted by a decree of the CSSR MInistry of Health and Social Affairs. These parameters are comparable with the situation prior to the accident in Chernobyl.

The levels of nuclides of caesium-137 and 134 measured in basic foodstuffs were way under the permitted level. For example, with regard to baby dairy food the level is

two points lower than permitted in the EEC states; in meat it also is two points lower; in fruit, vegetables, grain, and potatoes the level is barely detectable; in dried mushrooms it is four times lower than the EEC norms permit. The overall average annual value of internal contamination by foodstuffs in no case exceeds the norms set by the health organs. [passage omitted]

CSSR Signs Hague Declaration on Air Protection

AU1705170189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 89 p 7

[Unattributed report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] The CSSR has expressed its agreement with the Hague Declaration on the Protection of the Atmosphere. The top representatives of 24 states solemnly signed the Declaration in The Hague on 11 March. According to a report carried by the Europe agency in Brussels on Saturday [13 May], these states were joined by Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Portugal, Austria, and Sweden.

Storm Damages Forests, Reservoirs in Slovakia

AU1605160289 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 11 May 89 pp 1, 2

["(jkl)"-signed report: "Removing Damage Caused by the Elements; Farm Workers Suffered Most"]

[Excerpts] Kosice, Vysoke Tatry—The whirlwind following the persistent rainfall in the eastern parts of the republic during the last few days has forced the emergency teams not only to drain water reservoirs, but also to remove damage to the forest growth. [passage omitted]

The draining of the water reservoirs, particularly in Zemplinska Sirava, in the Ruzinov water dam, and in Domasa, has had to continue since their water level has almost reached the maximum. [passage omitted]

The whirlwind which swept through the High Tatra area on Monday [8 May] caused the greatest concern to the employees of the Tatra National Park administration. According to Engineer Jozef Fabry, director of the park administration, the preliminary estimates of damage to the forest growth speak of at least 70,000 cubic meters of timber, which is 20,000 cubic meters more than the total normal annual extraction.

The whirlwind has caused the greatest damage in the Kezmarske Zlaby nature reserve, where approximately 35,000 cubic meters of forest growth have been uprooted. [passage omitted]

Further on Flood Damage

AU1605160489 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 May 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Flood Activities Continue"]

[Summary] Kosice—Following the local storms on 11 May, the water level in the upper parts of East Slovak rivers has risen, although it is gradually dropping downstream. Flood emergency regulations are still in force in the East Slovak Lowlands, where the nine pumping stations are in permanent operation. The flood damage since the beginning of May is estimated at almost Kcs272 million. More than 132,000 hectares of agricultural land are still under water; 229 homes have been damaged, as have the state and local roads and wells.

Soviet Troops Continue Prenzlau Withdrawal

25th Tank Division Leaves

LD1805114389 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1044 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Neubrandenburg (ADN)—The withdrawal of Soviet tank troops from the GDR continues today in Prenzlau Neubrandenburg Bezirk [area]. Hundreds of workers and soldiers of the GDR National People's Army (NVA) had gathered in the town around noon to see off members of the 25th tank division of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany on their journey home.

Wolfgang Hermann, first secretary of the Prenzlau Socialist Unity Party of Germany District executive, praised the various disarmament initiatives from the USSR and stressed the GDR's contribution to peace and security.

Domestic and foreign journalists once again had the opportunity to follow the fulfillment to the letter of the announced unilateral prior concessions for reducing the troops and armament of the socialist armies.

Population Bids Farewell

LD1805171789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1212 GMT 18 May 89

[Excerpts] Prenzlau (ADN)—The withdrawal of Soviet tank troops from the GDR continued on Thursday. With the population of Prenzlau (Neubradenburg Bezirk) showing great sympathy, a transport train loaded with men and battle technology began the journey around midday to the pre-arranged dispersal location of Zhdanovka in the Kiev military area.

The strength of the 25th tank division in Vogelsang, which is to be withdrawn and dispersed by August of this year along with the 32d tank division of the group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) in Jueterbog (both in Potsdam Bezirk), is being reduced by this withdrawal. [passage omitted]

Present at the farewell were: Johannes Chemnitzer, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Neubrandenburg Bezirk Socialist Unity Party of Germany Organization; Army General Boris Snetkov, GSFG commander in chief; and Colonel General Nikolay Moiseyev, Military Council member and GSFG Political Directorate chief. [passage omitted]

The event was attended, at the invitation of the GSFG commander in chief, by the chiefs of the accredited military missions of the United States—Colonel Govan, Great Britain—Brigadier Foley, and France—Colonel Souque [all names as received].

Sergey Rogov, deputy head of the Group for the Public Observation of the Unilateral Witdrawal of the Soviet Armed Forces and Arms, was present and he briefed journalists on the disarmament initiatives of the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist states.

U.S. Inspectors To Observe Joint Troop Exercises

LD1805212989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The U.S. Government applied on 17 May 1989 for an inspection, on the basis of the determinations of the Stockholm document on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe, on the territory of the German Democratic Republic. It is expected to begin on 19 May 1989 and take place in the Biere, Calvoerde, Nebelin, Toddin, Kirch Stueck, Roedlin, and Medewitz areas.

At present a joint troop exercise of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the National People's Army is taking place in this area. Up to 20,100 Army personnel, and in accordance with an invitation from the GDR Government, 40 maneuvers observers from 20 CSCE states are participating.

The GDR has permitted the request and entry of the U.S. inspectors.

All participant states in the Stockholm Conference are being informed of this through diplomatic channels.

Honecker Greets LCY's Drnovsek on Election

AU1805142289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 May 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed the following telegram to Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency:

Esteemed Comrade Drnovsek:

On the occasion of your election as president of the SFRY Presidency I would like to convey to you my most cordial congratulations.

I am sure that the traditional friendly relations and the comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY will further develop and deepen for the well-being of our peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism.

I wish you creative strength, success, and well-being in your responsible work.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Honecker Greets FDJ After Whitsun Meeting

AU1905080189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 May 89 p 1

[ADN report: "Letter from Erich Honecker to the FDJ Central Council"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed the following letter to Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the Central Council of the Free German Youth [FDJ]:

Dear friends of the FDJ Central Council,

Dear Comrade Eberhard Aurich:

The FDJ Whitsun meeting was one of the highlights on our people's path toward the 40th anniversary of the GDR. It has turned out to be a powerful demonstration of the young generation's bonds with the policy of our party and with our socialist fatherland, a committed declaration of support for peace, friendship among peoples, and anti-imperialist solidarity, and an unforgettable feast of the joy of life.

On behalf of the Politburo I would like to thank all participants in the FDJ meeting, all basic organizations and groups, the kreis and bezirk leaderships, as well as the FDJ Central Council for the great achievements and the exemplary work in preparing and organizing the FDJ Whitsun meeting.

In the many and varied meetings that the comrades of the Politburo had with members of the youth association during Whitsun, there was a repeated request to respond to the desire of those FDJ members who want to be accepted as members of the SED. The Politburo has examined those requests and instructed the basic organizations of the SED to thoroughly discuss in the party collectives the membership of further young fellow-fighters in the militant alliance of the Communists. The admission of many of the best FDJ members as candidate members of the SED will further increase the strength of our party and of the FJD in preparing for our 12th SED Congress.

We are certain that the FDJ, in further implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, will continue to prove that it is a faithful helper and a reliable militant reserve of our party.

Friendship!

E. Honecker

Belgian Economic Delegation Visits Berlin

Stoph Receives Delegation

LD1705200189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Intensive contacts between representatives from political and economic life are wholly in the spirit of the Vienna CSCE meeting and create favorable preconditions for the further development of economic cooperation. This was stated by GDR Premier Willi Stoph; Prince Albert, honorary president of the Belgian Foreign Trade Office; and Robert Urbain, Belgian minister of foreign trade, in Berlin today.

The talks conducted at the highest level during Erich Honecker's official visit to Belgium in October 1987 gave trade and economic relations new impulses. The present economic mission has served the same purpose.

The guests noted with satisfaction that Belgian firms have good possibilities for taking part in the modernization and rationalization of industrial projects in the GDR. The two sides expressed their government's desire and interest in deepening economic cooperation to mutual benefit.

Referring to international questions, Willi Stoph pointed to the GDR's contribution toward effectively supporting the process of detente which has come into being. This also includes the unilateral reduction of the National People's Army, including tanks and aircraft

Earlier today, the Belgian visitors met with Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil. The two sides agreed that the expansion of industrial- technical relations between enterprises of the two states and increased cooperation in third markets offer prospects for the extension of economic cooperation.

The Belgian politicians have been in the GDR since yesterday [16 May] at the head of a Belgian economic mission.

Honecker Receives Officials

LD1805133289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0809 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received in the headquarters of the State Council His Royal Highness Prince Albert, honorary president of the Belgian Foreign Trade Office, and Belgian External Trade Minister Robert Urbain. The two are leading a high-level economic mission from their country for negotiations with leading representatives of trade and industry in the GDR.

Honecker, Visitors Begin Talks

LD1805152289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received His Royal Highness Prince Albert, honorary president of the Belgian Foreign Trade Office (OBCE), and Robert Urbain, Belgian foreign trade minister, for a talk in Berlin.

Prince Albert, who is chairman of Belgian's official economic delegation, conveyed wishes from King Baudoin for the personal welfare and further success of the GDR people and country. Erich Honecker thanked him for these greetings and returned them cordially.

Minister Robert Urbain, head of the Belgian economic delegation, expressed thanks on behalf of Belgian Prime Minister Martens for the constructive cooperation since the official visit in 1987, which has led to an important extension of economic relations over the past 2 years.

Erich Honecker reported on the development of the GDR economy, in particular in the area of key technologies, which provides favorable starting points for more extensive cooperation with Belgian's economy. He mentioned the cooperation with Belgian business enterprises as an example of relations between states with differing social orders.

During the conversation, Erich Honecker referred to the fact that at present a change for the better in international relations is becoming apparent, founded on the growing interest of the people in securing peace and disarmament. He stressed the fact that the world's aim of achieving a lasting peace remains the focus of the GDR's foreign policy. Coexistence on our continent must be governed not by increasingly dangerous weapons and confrontation, but by trust and extensive cooperation with unrestricted mutual respect. The CSCE process, including the latest results in Vienna, would offer a viable framework with good prospects for such a future in Europe.

The chairman of the Council of State described the negotiations begun on conventional disarmament and on confidence and security-building measures as particularly significant. The GDR will work to help ensure swift progress and early substantial results.

The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries have again given constructive starting points for this at their most recent meeting in Berlin. The GDR, along with its allies in the Warsaw Pact, has begun to implement unilateral disarmament steps of military importance, independent of the negotiations and thus has given an encouraging signal for the continuation of the disarmament process.

The historical opportunity for extending nuclear disarmament to other areas and the beginning of radical cuts in conventional forces should not be wasted.

Relations with the Kingdom of Belgium, with which the GDR has been linked for 15 years through varied close and high-level cooperation, Erich Honecker stressed, proves clearly that the course adopted is proving advantageous to both parties.

The long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation, signed in October 1987, has proved to be an effective instrument for extending trade and economic relations.

Minister Urbain reported to Erich Honecker on the talks he has held over the past 2 days with members of the GDR Government and director generals of combines and foreign trade enterprises, which have provided many concrete starting points for joint constructive work in the coming months.

Erich Honecker expressed the conviction that the visit of the representative Belgian economic mission, whose presence in the GDR he values highly, will offer far-ranging initiatives for the good relations between the GDR and Belgium.

With the intensification of contacts between politicians and economists from both countries, conditions have been created for the further positive development of cooperation.

GDR Official Visit to Finland Begins 17 May

Delegation Arrives in Helsinki

LD1705111889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Helsinki (ADN)—A delegation from the GDR People's Chamber, led by its President Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, arrived at noon today in Helsinki. The delegation is here at the invitation from Finnish Diet Speaker Kalevi Sorsa.

The guests were warmly welcomed at Vantaa Airport by 2d Deputy Diet Speaker Mikko Pesaelae. Among other things on the program for the 3-day official visit are a meeting with President Mauno Koivisto, talks in the Diet, and a meeting with Foreign Minister Prtti Paasio.

At Foreign Affairs Group Meeting

LD1705212589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Helsinki (ADN)—Relations between the GDR and Finland reflect the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and are typical of the vital and attractive relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders. This was underlined by president of the GDR

People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo member, to the Paasikivi Society on Foreign Affairs in Helsinki today. A People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann arrived this morning in Finland on a 3-day official visit, invited by Diet President Kalevi Sorsa. The delegation was warmly welcomed at Helsinki-Vantaaa airport by second Deputy Diet Speaker Mikko Pesaelae.

In his lecture in the auditorium of the Diet, Horst Sindermann said that bilateral cooperation benefits the improvement of the international situation and hold tangible advantages for the citizens of the two countries. Examples of this include the prefabricated panel works supplied by Finland, which have played an important role in fulfilling the housing construction program since the mid-1970s. The planetarium delivered by the Carl Zeiss Jena combine, Jena, for the scientific center in Vantaa near Helsinki, which opened at the end of April is a further example.

The prospects for these relations, Sindermann said, are good. The GDR favors developing them in such a way that they will serve as a model for other states in the spirit of mutual respect and the implementation of the CSCE Final Act and its follow-up documents.

The initiative to found the GDR 40 years ago, said Horst Sindermann, came from members of all strata of the people who in the anti-fascist resistance struggle had steadfastly defended the people's demand and desire for peace. They swore never again to allow a war to emanate from German soil and turned that pledge into a constitutional mission. The traditions of the German working class seruggle were also in line with the GDR's striving to constructively support the disarmament process. Sindermann explained the GDR's unilateral measures to reduce National People's Army troops and combat hardware and defense expenditure by 1990.

The European parliamentarians should urge a total ban on nuclear weapons on the continent. For example, the Baltic littoral states could start a parliamentary discussion on a nuclear weapons-free Baltic Sea in order to turn the latter into a sea of peace forever.

In socialism no one could ever make money out of war, said Horst Sindermann. Socialist foreign policy is thus marked by peaceful, good-neighborly cooperation with other peoples. In the Warsaw Pact systems, military doctrine is defensive. The GDR's policy is therefore predictable and a guarantee for the defense of human rights and the preservation of peace in the heart of Europe, said Horst Sindermann.

The GDR shapes its international relations according to the principles of peaceful co-existence. This concept has a qualitatively higher and more comprehensive meaning, in that a nuclear war can no longer be conducted and cooperation has become a pressing need, beyond the confines of class and systems. This is also typical of relations between the GDR and Finland, said Sindermann. The GDR has always held a high regard for the Finnish state leadership's repeatedly demonstrated sense of the realities in Europe.

Sindermann Meets Koivisto

LD1805153189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1310 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Helsinki (ADN)—Finland's President Mauno Koivisto received Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR's People's Chamber and member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo, this afternoon for a talk in Helsinki. The GDR politician conveyed cordial greetings to Mauno Koivisto from Erich Honecker, who fondly remembered his meeting with the Finnish head of state 2 years ago in Berlin. Horst Sindermann stressed the exemplary nature of relations between the GDR and the Republic of Finland. Mauno Koivisto replied that he too had fond thoughts of the very personal talks with Erich Honecker in Helsinki and Berlin.

The delegation from the GDR's People's Chamber, headed by Horst Sindermann, arrived in Finland yesterday for a 3-day official visit.

Sindermann, Koivisto on Relations

LD1805225789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Helsinki (ADN)—Relations between the Republic of Finland and the GDR are developing in all areas in a problem-free and successful manner and are characterized by continuity. This was noted by Finland's President Mauno Koivisto and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo, on Thursday [18 May] in Helsinki.

At the beginning of their friendly encounter in the presidential palace the head of the People's Chamber delegation conveyed warm greetings from GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, which were reciprocated just as warmly. Mauno Koivisto said that the program worked out during his meeting with Erich Honecker during the latter's state visit in 1984 to Finland and during his own visit 2 years ago to the GDR has led to an intensive expansion of bilateral relations.

Both partners in the talks greeted the present detente and disarmament process and expressed the opinion that no break should be permitted in this area. In this connection the president of the People's Chamber gave information on the unilateral reduction of troops and battle technology of the National People's Army and of the GDR defense budget.

The Finnish head of state received with great interest the People's Chamber proposal to conduct a discussion by parliamentarians of the Baltic littoral states and Norway and Iceland on security and cooperation in this northern region in Rostock in 1990. Questions such as zones of increased security and reduced tension, which are free of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, as well as confidence-building measures at sea and other proposals for peace in the region could thereby be discussed.

In the afternoon the People's Chamber delegation visited the Finnish diet, where they were received by its President Kalevi Sorsa for a talk. There followed an exchange of experience with representatives of all factions of the Finnish parliament.

In the evening Kalevi Sorsa hosted a dinner to honor the GDR parliamentarians. Beforehand the GDR ambassador Rolf Boettcher had issued invitations to a reception at which Diet deputies, personages of public life, and representatives of the diplomatic corps were present. Among the guests was also Finnish Foreign Minister Pertti Paasio.

Axen Receives PRC Provincial Delegation

AU1605134489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Thursday [11 May], Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], received a delegation from the Guangdong province of the PRC, headed by Central Committee Member Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial party committee of Guangdong, which is currently visiting the GDR at the invitation of its partner bezirk, Dresden.

Lin Ruo briefed his host on current tasks and the work of the party organization of his province in the south of China with a population of 59 million, in implementing the course of socialist construction which was adopted by the 13th CPC [Communist Party of China] Congress. It focuses on the creation of all conditions that are necessary for the fast development of the productive forces and the continual increase of the material and cultural standard of living of the working masses.

Referring to the impressions that the guests, who were able to follow the climax of the local elections during their visit to the GDR, received, Hermann Axen stressed that the election results reflects the GDR citizens' firm conviction concerning the inseparable unity between strong socialism and firm peace. Like the great achievements of the working people, the elections are proof of the support of our country's peoples for the tested course of unity between economic and social policy.

The partners in the talk praised the achieved standard of trustful cooperation between the SED and CPC, as well as the comprehensive relations between the two socialist countries that will celebrate the 40th anniversaries of their foundation, almost on the same day, in October 1989. The concluded agreement on friendly partnership relations between Dresden Bezirk and the province of Guangdong will be a valuable contribution toward strengthening and deepening the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples.

Hans Modrow, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Dresden SED bezirk leadership, and Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the GDR, participated in the talks, which were conducted in a fraternal atmosphere.

Stoph, Romania's Balan Cited on Cooperation

LD1805221789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR and Romania regard the coordination of national economic plans as the main instrument for plan-linked development and for deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation. This was said by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Radu Balan, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Commission, in Berlin today.

The Romanian guest is staying for discussions between the central planning organs of the two countries, which started Wednesday in the GDR capital. It has been possible to reach agreement on the tasks connected with plan coordination of the coming 5-year plan, the politician said. Stoph stressed that the increased independent responsibility of GDR enterprises in direct relations with Romanian industrial organizations and enterprises will have a stimulating effect in the process of plan coordination.

The joint programs and agreements for the coming decade will be implemented single-mindedly, the parties to the talks stated. In this, key technologies such as microelectronics and biotechnology, new high-purity materials, flexible production systems, and the expansion of specialization and cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics, and electrical engineering and in the chemical and metal industries will be at the forefront.

GDR, Bulgarian Planning Ministers Begin Talks

LD1105225189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In the GDR capital today the ministers for planning of the GDR and Bulgaria, Gerhard Schuerer and Stoyan Ovcharov, began 2 days of talks on the tasks involved in coordinating the national economic plans between both countries for the period 1991-95.

They spoke in support of a dynamic development of mutual goods exchange, whereby both the traditional economic and trade relations are due to be developed

and conducted, and close cooperation foreseen in new areas. Scientific-technical cooperation is due to be directed primarily toward the application of key technologies.

The two sides stressed that it is a matter, alongside the proven lines and complexes of specialization and cooperation in production, of expanding intensively new areas such as electronics, the complexes of automation, biotechnology, and new materials. Above all the direct relations between ministeries, combines, enterprises, and scientific establishments which have developed positively, are thereby being used and extended.

Embassy in Beirut 'Considerably Damaged'

LD1805161489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR Embassy in Beirut was considerably damaged during the most recent military clashes as a result of artillery bombardment. GDR citizens active in Lebanon were in considerable danger. As normal working conditions no longer pertain, the activity of the GDR Embassy in the Republic of Lebanon had to be halted temporarily.

This measure does not signify an impairment of relations between the GDR and the Republic of Lebanon. The embassy will resume activity as soon as the necessary conditions allow for this.

Fischer on Official Visit to Morocco

Meets Filali in Rabat

LD1805113889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2137 GMT 17 May 89

[Excerpt] Rabat (ADN)—The foreign ministers of the GDR and the Kingdom of Morocco, Oskar Fischer and Abdellatif Filali, commenced their official talks on Wednesday in Rabat. Both politicians undertook a detailed assessment of the state of bilateral relations, discussed possibilities for their further expansion and conducted an intensive exchange of thoughts on the international scene and the engagement of both states in the solution of important international and regional questions.

The ministers expressed their satisfaction on cooperation, which has run smoothly to date and was advantageous to both sides. They were convinced that what had been achieved in particular in the economic, cultural, and scientific-technical area did not yet correspond with the possibilities of both sides. They affirmed the desire to tap, in a dynamic way, the reserves which had become visible during the talks.

Oskar Fischer and Abdellatif Filali underlined the intention of both states to use their productive bilateral cooperation as an example for simultaneous efforts directed toward equal, mutually advantageous, and peace-promoting international cooperation.

Oskar Fischer explained the persistent efforts of the socialist states for disarmament to his Moroccan host. Concrete proposals had been broached for practically every area—from strategic nuclear missile weapons, intermediate missiles, nuclear tactical systems through to conventional weapons. Unfortunately, it was only the socialist states who took the initiative, only they had commenced comprehensive unilateral prior concessions. Not only did the other side show no movement however, but it clung to outmoded, but dangerous, security doctrines and heavy arming programs. This was making it difficult, globally, to replace confrontation with cooperation and disarmament with targetted development.

Constant arming was swallowing up massive material and intellectual resources, was undermining the economic stability of many states and was perpetuating underdevelopment, the Moroccan foreign minister stressed. International security had become a complex problem today, no region was protected from the risks and dangers that confrontational policies and the rush to arm brought forth.

The ministers agreed that everything must be done to solve regional conflicts politically so that they no longer represented potential sources of danger for world peace. Both sides praised the increased rule of the UN in this long-term process and underlined their readiness to encourage UN activities in this regard.

In the evening Abdellatif Filali hosted a dinner to honor Oskar Fischer. [passage omitted]

Fischer Meets Prime Minister

LD1805225489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Rabat (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the Moroccan Parliamentary Speaker Ahmed Osman affirmed during a meeting in Rabat today that relations between the two states have developed in a stable way and are problem-free. The partners in the talks also expressed the wish of both sides to better utilize the potential of their countries in cooperation by means of a greater variety in relations. It was underscored that the parliamentarians can contribute to shaping political dialogue with more content and to stimulating the activity of state bodies.

Oskar Fischer and Ahmed Osman pointed to their countries' peaceful cooperation with neighboring states, and to the path of the nonviolent solution of conflicts, which

corresponds to the trend in international developments. Both sides, they agreed in stressing, are determined to continue this course, aware that they are thereby contributing to detente.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer conveyed to Morocco's Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki in Rabat today the desire of his government to further develop and deepen relations, which are free of controversial problems, in a single-minded way for the benefit of both sides. The path adopted by Morocco of closer cooperation with the neighboring Maghreb states promotes peace and detente not only in the Mediterranean area but beyond the region, Fischer stated. He explained the GDR's policies directed toward peace and disarmament and affirmed his country's adherence to the peaceful settlement of international and regional conflicts, in particular for a peaceful solution to the Near East problem.

Prime Minister Laraki assessed the first official visit of a GDR foreign minister as a gesture of good will for the determined development of relations with his country, which he noted with satisfaction. Morocco, like the GDR, is committed to a world which solves its conflicts without force and which uses its resources for the well-being of mankind.

GDR's Tisch Receives FRG Union Delegation

LD1205134189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1107 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The national executives of the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation] and the German Salaried Workers' Trade Union Federation (DAG) of the FRG have reached an agreement on the form for their relations. It was signed following talks between the two organizations and at the end of a visit to the GDR by a DAG delegation.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB national executive, and the DAG delegation, led by national Chairman Roland Issen, met today in Berlin for concluding talks. The two sides welcomed the start of official relations between the FDGB and DAG and the agreement concluded for the purposes of developing relations. This step is more than timely since it is in line with the concurring interest of the two organizations' members and the responsibility of the trade unions in the two German states to do everthing to ensure that only peace, and never again war, emanates from German soil. The shaping of their relations is based on agreement in assessing important basic questions such as peace, disarmament, and detente, irrespective of their work in the different social orders of the two German states.

Harry Tisch described important work for preventing war, for halting the arms race, and achieving disarmament, a paramount concern of the trade union.

Cooperation With USSR Academy Discussed

AU1205183189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin—In the future, cooperation between the Academies of Sciences in the GDR and the USSR will mainly focus on complex projects to establish a lead in the main directions of scientific-technological progress. The presidents of the two academies, Werner Scheler and Guriy Marchuk briefed journalists on this topic in a press conference in Berlin on Wednesday [10 May], which marked the conclusion of the visit of the USSR academy delegation to the GDR. The scientists discussed the results and future roads of cooperation between the two research institutes.

Success has been achieved in the fields of nuclear research, plasma physics, solid-state physics, quantum electronics, microelectronics, computer science and computer technology, chemistry, molecular biology, biotechnology, and space research. It was stressed that scientific cooperation between the two academies is making an important contribution to socioeconomic development in both countries.

It was noted that it is of primary importance to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the results of this joint work, for which new forms and methods of cooperation are being developed. The approximately 20 planned complex projects, each with a term of 5 years, deal with research in the fields of high-performance composite materials, fiber-optical technology, high-temperature superconductors, and computer technology. The academies will pay great attention to close cooperation with the industrial sector in this context.

The two presidents pointed out that direct relations between institutes will have to be extended as the main form of cooperation. In many respects this is in line with current requirements as far as regards the increasing responsibility of the institutes themselves, as well as more flexible and efficient cooperation. Professor Marchuk stressed that the long-standing responsible work of scientists of both countries in the respective partner institutes should be considerably extended.

Trucks, Prefabricated Houses Shipped to Armenia

AU1605134689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 89 p 2

[Excerpt] Sassnitz—On Thursday [11 May], a total of 60 "L 60" trucks from Ludwigsfelde, and five prefabricated houses which were produced in the Stralsund building components work, were loaded on board ship in the ferry harbor of Mukran on the Island of Ruegen as yet another solidarity consignment from the GDR's population for the victims of the earthquake in Armenia. These solidarity goods are the first goods shipped on the ferry route that is jointly operated by the GDR and the USSR. [passage omitted]

Scientific Exchange Discussed With FRG Official
AU1805181089 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 May 89 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Prof Dr Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters, received Prof Dr Theodor Berchem, president of the German Academic Exchange Service of the FRG, on Tuesday [16 May]. In their talk they agreed that the current level of scientific cooperation within the scope of the cultural agreement between the GDR and the FRG can be called useful to both sides. Minister Boehme stated that the exchange of scientists, including young scientists, for studies at scientific facilities of the respective partner country should be continued as part of normal interstate relations with the FRG, which the GDR desires.

During his several-day working visit to the GDR, Prof Berchem will meet with rectors and other scientists from several universities and acquaint himself with applied GDR university policy.

Medical Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC
LD1605142189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 16 May 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—A plan on cooperation in the area of health and medical science between the GDR and the PRC was signed at the end of a visit to the GDR by Chinese Health Minister Professor Chen Minzhang.

The treaty will set the guidelines for relations between the health ministries of the two countries in the 1989/90 period. Both sides will concentrate on a reciprocal study of the management, planning, and organization of the health and social service, of hygiene and protection against infection, of workers' health protection, of the drug and pharmaceutical system, of the training of medical and pharmaceutical staff, and of scientific information in medicine.

To this end the parties agreed to exchange information and publications, on reciprocal participation in medical science conferences, consultations, exchanges of experience, and study visits to the partner state, as well as on the development of scientific cooperation between institutions in the two countries. [passage omitted]

Nuclear Cooperation Agreement Signed With DPRK
AU0905181789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 89 p 5

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Thursday [4 May] a delegation of the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection concluded a several-day visit to the DPRK, in the course of which the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection and the DPRK Ministry for Nuclear Energy signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of state control of the protection against dangers caused by the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Cooperation is to focus on the legal foundations of the safe use of nuclear energy and the exercise of state control over nuclear plants.

TANJUG Reports Hungary May Leave Warsaw Pact

LD1805224189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2129 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (TANJUG)—Hungary might leave the Warsaw Treaty if it deemed he move purposeful—a party official stated today.

Gyula Thurmer, foreign political adviser to General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) Karoly Grosz, was speaking at a news conference for foreign reporters on the eve of tomorrow's pullout of Soviet units from Sarbogard, when he added that the country's leadership might decide to make this move if it found it to serve the Hungarian nation's interest.

Top-placed officials in [words indistinct] were pointing out that Hungary's exit from the East European military grouping would impair the balance of the bloc's forces in Europe, which is not wanted either.

Proclaiming Hungary a neutral state, Foreign Minister Gyula Horn has recently stated, is made conditional upon the simultaneous dissolving of the two militay alliances.

Radio Clarifies Remarks

LD1905105589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 May 89

[Text] [Announcer] The British newsagency REUTER has quoted Gyula Thurmer, adviser to the MSZMP general secretary, as saying that Hungary could leave the Warsaw Pact if it wants to. The quotation goes precisely as follows: If, in the interest of the Hungarian people the Hungarian leadership would have to make this decision, in my opinion, it would accept it. Miklos Martin Kovacs interviews Gyula Thurmer:

[Thurmer] The Hungarian leadership is sovereign in its decisions. Naturally, this also applies to our membership in the Warsaw Pact. If we consider that our national interests require us to leave the Warsaw Pact, naturally we will do it. However, the opinion of the Hungarian leadership is that, at present, the interests of the Hungarian people dictate that we should participate in the political and military cooperation taking place in the Warsaw Pact.

[Martin Kovacs] So, this quotation from you is not entirely true, let us say. Is that it?

[Thurmer] The conversation took place in a concrete context. One of the purposes of the conversation was to state disapproval of the Brezhnev doctrine. It was an indication of the fact that the political and military decisions of the Hungarian leadership are not limited by outside factors.

* Draft Law Amending Constitution Published

25000252 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 May 89 p 8

[First three paragraphs are MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Text] An element indispensable to the further development of our political system is the division and balancing of power and the elimination of the chief of state institutional body and the restoration of the office of president of the Republic into our system of government. Furthermore, with regard to the drafting of the law on political parties, the law concerning the Constitutional Court, and the new electoral law, as well as establishing new working methods for the National Assembly, it has become necessary to amend the Constitution. The proposed amendments to the Hungarian Constitution are based on the regulatory concepts debated and adopted at the 8 and 9 March 1989 session of the National Assembly, but they do not preclude the drafting of a new Constitution.

The Ministry of Justice is making the draft public in order to permit society to become acquainted with the regulatory concepts and so that society may formulate views concerning these concepts. The draft may serve also as a basis for political reconciliation. The organization of political reconciliation is not the function of the Ministry of Justice, however.

At present the draft is under state administrative review. Following such review and comment, the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly committee having jurisdiction will discuss the draft. The National Assembly will render a final decision. Citizens and citizen organizations may express their views in any manner they wish.

Law No 20 of 1949 concerning the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic, whose amended and unified text was defined by Law No 1 of 1972, (hereinafter: Constitution) shall be amended as follows:

1.

The following provisions shall replace Section 3 of the Constitution:

3.(1) Political parties represent the fundamental organizational form for the formulation and expression of the popular will and for citizen participation in the political process.

3.(2) Political parties may be established freely and may freely operate as long as they respect the Constitution and other laws.

3.(3) Persons serving in the positions of the chairman and vice chairmen of the Constitutional Court and as professional judges may be prohibited by law from holding membership in any political party.

3.(4) Rules governing political parties shall be established by law.

2.

The following title shall replace the title of Chapter II of the Constitution: The National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.

3.

The following provisions shall replace the provision of Chapter 19 (2) of the Constitution:

In exercising its authority which stems from the principle of popular sovereignty, the National Assembly shall secure the constitutional order of society, and shall determine the organization and orientation of, and conditions for, governance.

The following provisions shall replace subsections (h), (k), and (l) of Section 19.(3) of the Constitution:

(Under this authority the National Assembly:)

(h) shall declare the existence of extraordinary conditions and may establish a National Defense Council empowered with extraordinary authority in the event of war, threat of war, or situations which gravely threaten the security of the country;

(k) shall elect the chairman, deputy chairmen and members of the Constitutional Court, the chairman of the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic and the supreme state prosecutor of the Hungarian People's Republic.

(l) as recommended by the Council of Ministers shall dissolve any council whose functioning is contrary to the Constitution.

4.

The following provision shall replace Section 20 (1) of the Constitution:

The National Assembly shall be elected for a four (five) year term.

Note: In differentiating the terms of council members, representatives and of the president of the Republic we would like to express different levels of significance attached to these offices in terms of constitutional law. For this reason we are recommending 3- or 4-year terms for council members, 4- or 5-year terms for representatives, and 5- or 6-year terms for the president of the Republic, as alternatives.

The following provision shall replace Section (5) of the Constitution:

A National Assembly representative may perform his functions as a representative either as a primary occupation or as an assignment received from society. Representatives performing their functions as a primary occupation shall receive salaries and shall be compensated for expenses incurred. Representatives performing their functions as an assignment received from society shall be compensated for expenses incurred. The amounts of such salaries and expenses shall be determined by the National Assembly.

The provisions of Section 20 of the Constitution shall be amended by adding the following (6) and (7):

(6) Representatives performing their representative functions as a primary occupation may not pursue any other income-producing occupation, and, except for scientific, educational, literary and artistic activities, may not accept compensation for other activities. Representatives performing their representative functions as an assignment received from society shall not be engaged in activities incompatible with their representative functions and, in particular, may not serve as president or vice president of the Republic, as members of the Council of Ministers or as officials of other state administrative organs, as members of other popular representative organs, as members of the Constitutional Court, as judges, prosecutors, or as members having a career status in the armed forces, armed bodies, and in organs performing police functions.

(7) In the event that a National Assembly representative is chosen to become a member of the Council of Ministers, his mandate as a National Assembly representative shall cease for the period during which he serves as a member of the Council of Ministers. The party which nominated such person for election to become a National Assembly representative may appoint another representative in his place for the period that such representative's mandate has ceased. In the event that the representative chosen to serve as a member of the Council of Ministers is an independent representative, his vacated seat in the National Assembly shall be filled through an interim election.

5.

The following provisions shall replace Section 22 of the Constitution:

22.(1) The National Assembly shall hold at least two sessions each year, one beginning on 1 February and ending on 15 June, and another beginning on 1 September and ending on 15 December.

22.(2) The president of the Republic shall convene the National Assembly for an organizational meeting to be held within one month following an election; other sessions, and within those, individual meetings of the National Assembly shall be convened by the president of the National Assembly.

22.(3) The National Assembly shall be convened for a special session or special meeting upon the request of the president of the Republic or the Council of Ministers, or upon the written request of one third of National Assembly representatives. Such requests shall specify the reason for convening a special session or a meeting, the recommended dates for holding a special session or meeting, and the related legislative agenda.

22.(4) The president of the Republic may adjourn a National Assembly session for not more than 30 days.

6.

The following provisions shall replace Section 25 of the Constitution:

25.(1) Legislative proposals may be introduced by the president of the Republic, the Council of Ministers, by any committee of the National Assembly and by any National Assembly representative.

25.(2) Legislation is a National Assembly prerogative.

25.(3) Legislative proposals adopted by the National Assembly shall be so certified by the president of the National Assembly and shall be forwarded to the president of the Republic.

7.

The following provisions shall replace Section 26 of the Constitution:

26.(1) Within 15 days from the date of the adoption of legislation by the National Assembly, the president of the Republic shall proclaim such legislation as law. The president of the Republic shall sign into law legislation forwarded to him for proclamation. Laws must be proclaimed in the official register.

Alternative A

26.(2) In the event that the president of the Republic disagrees with the whole or part of legislation submitted to him for proclamation, he shall return such legislation to the National Assembly before signing it into law, complete with a message that provides the reasons.

26.(3) The National Assembly shall reconsider the legislation returned and shall once again make a decision concerning the adoption of the legislation returned. The president of the Republic is obligated to sign into law and to proclaim legislation forwarded to him for the second time by the president of the National Assembly.

Alternative B

26.(2) Prior to signing legislation into law, the president of the Republic shall seek the Constitutional Court's views as to whether it finds the whole or part of the legislation is contrary to the Constitution.

26.(3) In the event that the Constitutional Court finds that the legislation is contrary to the Constitution, the president of the Republic shall return the legislation to the National Assembly, otherwise he is obligated to sign the legislation into law and to proclaim the law.

Note: The authorizations contained in Alternatives A and B may be implemented individually or jointly.

8.

The following provision shall replace Section 27 of the Constitution:

Members of the National Assembly may ask questions of the president of the Republic, the chairman of the Constitutional Court, and the chairman of the Supreme Court, and may ask questions of, or hold to account, the Council of Ministers, and any member of the Council of Ministers, state secretaries in charge of organs having a national scope, and the supreme state prosecutor concerning any matter under their respective jurisdictions. The persons questioned or held to account shall respond to the National Assembly as soon as possible but not later than 30 days.

9.

The following provision shall replace Section 28(3) of the Constitution:

In the event of war, the threat of war, or conditions gravely threatening the security of the country, the president of the Republic may reconvene a National Assembly that has dissolved. The National Assembly shall decide the term of its extended mandate.

10.

The following title and provisions shall replace Sections 29 through 32 of the Constitution and the preceding subhead "The Presidential Council"; at the same time the following changes shall be made in the numbering of chapters: change III. to V., IV. to VI., V. to VII., VI. to VIII., VII. to IX., VIII. to X., IX. to XI., and X. to XII.:

Chapter III. The President of the Republic

29.(1) The president of the Republic is Hungary's head of state. In the framework of his authority specified in the Constitution he guards over the democratic functioning of the state organization.

29.(2) The president of the Republic is assisted in the performance of his duties by the vice president. The vice president takes actions as directed by the president of the Republic, and substitutes for the president of the Republic in the event that the president is incapable of performing his duties.

29/A.(1) Citizens shall elect the president and the vice president of the Republic on the basis of general and equal suffrage under law, in direct elections by casting secret ballots for five (six) year terms.

29/A.(2) Any citizen having the right to vote and who at the time of the election has reached the age of 40 may be elected president or vice president of the Republic.

29/A.(3) The president of the Republic may be reelected only once. No person may serve as president of the Republic for a period longer than 10 (12) years.

29/B.(1) A new president shall be elected at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the mandate of the president of the Republic.

29/B.(2) Presidential elections shall be proclaimed by the National Assembly.

29/C.(1) If for any reason the mandate of the president of the Republic ceases prior to the expiration of his term, the vice president shall become the president of the Republic and the National Assembly shall elect a new president within 30 days. Similarly, if for any reason the mandate of the vice president ceases prior to the expiration of his term, the National Assembly shall elect a new vice president. In such instances rules pertaining to the election of the president of the National Assembly shall apply to the election of the vice president.

30.(1) The offices of the president of the Republic and of the vice president are incompatible with any other state, social or political office or mandate. The president of the Republic and the vice president shall not engage in any other income-producing activity, and shall not accept compensation for any other activity.

30.(2) The National Assembly shall establish the personal salaries of and other amenities to be received by the president of the Republic and the vice president.

30/A.(1) In regard to international relations, the president of the Republic shall:

30/A.(1)(a) represent the State of Hungary;

30/A.(1)(b) establish and confirm international agreements; and

30/A.(1)(c) appoint and receive ambassadors.

30/A.(2) In regard to the National Assembly, the president of the Republic:

30/A.(2)(a) shall proclaim elections for representatives;

30/A.(2)(b) shall convene the organizing meeting of the National Assembly;

30/A.(2)(c) may request the convening of the National Assembly in special session or meeting;

30/A.(2)(d) may adjourn a session of the National Assembly;

30/A.(2)(e) may make a recommendation for the dissolution of the National Assembly at the initiative of the chairman of the Council of Ministers;

30/A.(2)(f) may reconvene a dissolved National Assembly;

30/A.(2)(g) may initiate legislation;

30/A.(2)(h) shall proclaim laws; may return legislation forwarded to him for purposes of proclamation for reconsideration by the National Assembly; (Alternative B: may forward legislation to the Constitutional Court for comment as to constitutionality;)

Note: The possibility of granting both authorities to the president of the Republic merits consideration.

30/A.(2)(i) may appear at National Assembly or National Assembly committee meetings and may address such meetings;

30/A.(2)(j) may recommend that the National Assembly take certain action; and

30/A.(2)(k) may recommend that the National Assembly proclaim that a popular referendum be held in regard to a specific issue.

30/A.(3) In regard to the Council of Ministers the president of the Republic:

30/A.(3)(a) shall make recommendations to the National Assembly concerning the person of the chairman of the Council of Ministers;

30/A.(3)(b) may participate in the session of the Council of Ministers and may address the Council of Ministers;

30/A.(3)(c) may request reports from the Council of Ministers and may make recommendations to the Council of Ministers concerning any issue within its authority;

30/A.(3)(d) shall appoint and relieve state secretaries in ministries or state secretaries in charge of organs having a national scope upon recommendation by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

30/A.(4) In his capacity as head of state, the president of the Republic shall:

30/A.(4)(a) proclaim council member elections;

30/A.(4)(b) recommend to the National Assembly persons to be appointed as chairman of the Supreme Court and as supreme state prosecutor;

30/A.(4)(c) at the recommendation of organs defined in separate law appoint and relieve the deputy chairmen of the Supreme Court, Supreme Court judges and other professional judges, the deputies of the supreme state prosecutor, the vice presidents of the Hungarian National Bank, the professors and rectors of universities and academies; shall appoint and promote generals; and shall confirm in his office the president of the Hungarian Academy of Science;

30/A.(4)(d) grant titles, orders and decorations defined by law;

30/A.(4)(e) exercise the authority of granting individual clemency;

30/A.(4)(f) render decisions regarding citizenship matters;

30/A.(4)(g) render decisions regarding asylum matters;

30/A.(4)(h) render decisions regarding all matters delegated by law under his jurisdiction.

30/B.(1) In the event that the National Assembly is unable to render such decisions, the president of the Republic is authorized to declare war, to proclaim the existence of extraordinary conditions and to establish the National Defense Council.
30/B.(2) The fact of the National Assembly's inability to render such decisions shall be established jointly by the president of the National Assembly, the chairman of the Constitutional Court, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers.
30/B.(3) The chairman of the National Defense Council, and further, the commander in chief of the armed forces and of armed bodies is the president of the Republic for the duration of extraordinary conditions.
30/B.(4) Rules to be applied during extraordinary conditions shall be established by law.

31.(1) The presidential mandate shall terminate with:
31.(1)(a) the expiration of the term of the mandate;
31.(1)(b) the death of the president;
31.(1)(c) resignation;
31.(1)(d) an incapacity to perform the functions of president lasting at least one year; and/or
31.(1)(e) the removal of the president from office.

31.(2) The president of the Republic may resign from his office by making a statement to that effect to the National Assembly. The National Assembly need not issue a statement of acceptance in order to validate the resignation.
31.(3) The National Assembly shall determine the fact that the president of the Republic is unable to perform his functions for at least one year and for any reason, and shall inaugurate the vice president in place of the president of the Republic.
31.(4) The president may be removed from his office if in the course of performing his functions he intentionally violates the Constitution or some other law, or if he intentionally commits a crime.

31/A.(1) The joint initiative of at least 100 National Assembly representatives is required before the National Assembly recommends that a president of the Republic who in the course of performing his duties violates the Constitution or some other law be removed from his office.
31/A.(2) A two-thirds majority vote of representatives cast by secret ballot is required for the National Assembly to render its decision.
31/B.(1) If the National Assembly affirms the initiative, the National Assembly shall order a national referendum as to whether the president of the Republic should be removed from his office. Such national referendum shall be held within 60 days. The president shall not exercise his duties beginning on the day that the National Assembly renders its decision until the outcome of the referendum is proclaimed.
31/B.(2) The president shall be regarded as having been removed from his office if voters approve the National Assembly recommendation.
31/B.(3) For purposes of administering the referendum vote, provisions pertaining to the election of the president of the Republic shall be applied, as appropriate.

31/C.(1) The person of the president of the Republic is protected. Criminal proceedings against him may be initiated only for crimes committed while in office, and which are related to his official duties. Criminal proceedings on other grounds may be initiated against the president of the Republic only after the expiration of his mandate.
31/C.(2) A two-thirds affirmative vote of the representatives cast by secret ballot is required for the initiation of a criminal proceeding against the president of the Republic.
31/C.(3) The president shall not perform his duties beginning on the day the National Assembly renders its decision until completion of the criminal proceeding.

31/D.(1) The prosecution shall be represented in the criminal proceeding by a prosecuting commissioner chosen by the National Assembly from among its members.

Alternative A

31/D.(2) The act shall be adjudicated under the authority of a seven member special judicial council elected by the National Assembly from among its members.

Alternative B

31/D.(2) The act shall be adjudicated under the authority of a seven-member special judicial council. The chairman of the Supreme Court shall be the chairman of the special judicial council. Based on a recommendation received from its committee having jurisdiction, the National Assembly shall appoint two members each from among the members of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and from among the judges of county level judiciary bodies.

Alternative C

31/D.(2) The act shall be adjudicated under the authority of the council of the chairman of the Supreme Court.

Alternative D

31/D.(2) The act shall be adjudicated under the authority of the Constitutional Court.
31/D.(3) If the special judicial council (Supreme Court chairman's council, Constitutional Court) finds the president of the Republic guilty of intentionally having committed a crime, the judicial council (Supreme Court chairman's council, Constitutional Court) may deprive the president of his office.
31/D.(4) Any penalty or action specified in the Criminal Code of Laws may be applied against the president of the Republic.

32.(1) The National Assembly may remove a vice president who stands in violation of the Constitution or other law (31/A.) of his office. The provisions of Section 31 through 31.D apply in regard to the termination of the vice president's mandate.
32.(2) A separate law provides for the election of the president of the Republic and the vice president, and further, for the procedural rules of holding these officials criminally responsible.

11.

The following provision shall replace Section 33.(2) of the Constitution:

The National Assembly shall elect or relieve the chairman of the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the president of the Republic, and the members of the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

12.

The following provision shall replace Section 35.(3) of the Constitution:

The Council of Ministers shall declare null and void all determinations and action of subordinate organs which are contrary to law.

13.

The following provision shall replace Section 42.(2) of the Constitution:

Council members shall be elected for three (four) year terms.

14.

The following provisions shall replace Sections 48.(2) and 48.(3) of the Constitution respectively:

48.(2) The National Assembly shall elect the chairman of the Supreme Court upon recommendation received from the president of the Republic for a term beginning on the day of the first meeting of a National Assembly session and ending on the day of the first meeting of the following National Assembly.
48.(3) Professional judges shall be appointed by the president of the Republic as specified by law.

15.

The following provision shall replace Section 52.(1) of the Constitution:

The National Assembly shall elect the supreme state prosecutor upon recommendation received from the president of the Republic for a term beginning on the day of the first meeting of a National Assembly session and ending on the day of the first meeting of the following National Assembly. The National Assembly may recall the supreme state prosecutor.

16.

The following provision shall replace Section 71.(1) of the Constitution:

Citizens entitled to vote shall elect National Assembly representatives, as well as municipal, city, and Budapest district council members (local councils) on the basis of general and equal suffrage under law in direct elections by casting secret ballots.

17.

Except for Sectons 2., 3.(2), 4., and 5. through 16., the effective date of this law is the day of its proclamation. Simultaneously the heading "The National Assembly" in Chapter II of the Constitution, and Section 35.(4) of the Constitution lose force.

The provisions of Sections 2. and 3.(2) of this law which change subsections (h) and (l) of Section 19.(3) of the Constitution, Sections5.(2) through 5.(4), Sections 6. through 11., as well as Sections 14. through 15. go into effect on the day the president of the Republic assumes office. On that day the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic ceases to exist. Simultaneously, the words "and decrees having the force of law" as found in Section 28.5 and in Section 35.(1)(b) of the Constitution; the words "and through decrees having the force of law" as found in the third sentence of Section 35.(2); the words "through decrees having the force of law" as found in the second sentence of Section 37.(3); the words "the Presidential Council and" as found in the third sentence of Section 38; as well as the words "through decrees having the force of law" in the first sentence of Section 43.(2) lose force.

The provisions of Section 4.(1) and 16. of this law take effect on the day when 1989 elections for National Assembly representatives are proclaimed; simultaneously Section 71.(3) of the Constitution loses force.

The provisions of Section 4.(2) and Section 5.(1) of this law take effect on the day when the results of the elections for National Assembly representatives are announced; the provisions of Section 13. take effect on the day when elections for council members are proclaimed.

A separate law shall provide for the effective date of the provisions of Section 3.(2) of this law which change the provisions of Section 19.(3)(k) of the Constitution, as well as of the effective date of Section 12.

Note: The special law referred to here is the law concerning the Constitutional Court.

Hungarian, Austrian Officials Discuss Nagymaros

LD1805154689 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)—Representatives of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the Austrian federal Chamber of Commerce have held talks in Budapest about issues relating to the suspension of the Nagymaros project and the Budapest-Vienna World Expo.

Speaking to journalists after the talks, Austrian Chamber President Rudolf Sallinger said they had acknowledged the decision but, for the time being, considered it a temporary step. Should it become final, the two countries' power supply agreement must remain effective. Mr Sallinger said the Austrian minister of economy was due to summon representatives of the Austrian companies involved in the project to assess costs incurred up to now. The Austrian Government intends to submit a claim for damages to Hungary.

Mr Karl Lehrer, secretary-general of the Austrian chamber, said Austria would, for its part, do its very best in the way of preparations for the world expo. A joint-stock company, with shareholders including the Austrian state and the City of Vienna, as well as private investors, is to be set up soon to build and run expo facilities.

Hungarian Chamber of Commerce President Mr Andras Gabor said they intended to press for compensation for Hungarian companies involved in the Nagymaros project under the same terms given to Austrian contractors.

Hungary also considers the expo essentially as a business venture designed to invigorate the Hungarian economy. The chamber is in favour of creating a consortium to coordinate expo-related investments in Hungary, Mr Gabor said.

MTI Reports Energy Price Increases

LD1905081689 Budapest MTI in English 2054 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)—At its session on May 18, the Hungarian Government decided: In the interest of reducing the deficit of the state budget, it will cut back subsidies and therefore will raise the price of the heavily subsidised household energy carriers. It is to set up a "road fund" to develop and maintain the public road network. The financial coverage of this will partly be created with the raising of the consumer prices of petrol by 2 forints per type (lead-free petrol goes up by only 1 forint). A social committee is to control the utilization of the fund.

The prices (fees) of household energy carriers will go up by an average 20 per cent from June 1, 1989. Within this, the price of coal will go up by an average 47 per cent, of briquette by 39 per cent, of coke by 30 percent, of firewood by 43, of household heating oil by 15 per cent, of pb gas by 20 per cent, of district heating services by 27 per cent. The fee of conduit gas is to go up by 20 per cent. The daytime fee of electric energy is to go up by 36 per cent, but only in Budapest.

Anti-Soviet Demonstrations Continue in Krakow

Official Issues Warning

LD1805192289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] In association with the recent illegal demonstrations on the streets of Krakow, in the course of which there were anti-Soviet manifestations and excesses, the city president today issued a special statement. He states that, feeling responsible for the calm and security of the inhabitants of Krakow, he cannot tolerate this type of illegal activity, and calls on the higher education establishment authorities, students, pupils, and their parents to withhold from further actions disturbing order and the good name of the city. He simultaneously warns that anyone not adhering to the provisions of the law in force makes himself liable to the use of penal-administrative and even penal sanctions.

An extraordinary meeting of the Presidium of the Krakow branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences also appealed to the common sense and civil sophistication of young people. It appealed to young people, in (?a published) statement, not to allow themselves to be provoked into activities that bring shame to our Polish national dignity, not to be exploited by alien propaganda for anti-Polish campaigns, or to criticize our nation, already hurt by history and its own bad governments.

Radio Details Krakow Protest

LD1805225189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 May 89

[Excerpts] For the 3d day, Krakow has been the scene of street incidents instigated by supporters of the illegal Freedom and Peace group. At 1500 [1300 GMT] in the main market square a rally began against the intervention of the forces of law and order on previous days. Around 300 people gathered. After the presentation of the electoral program of the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] and the reading out a number of statements, a march began under banner reading NSZ-UJ [Independent Students Union-Jagiellonian University]. Its participants, chanting "Commies Out" and "Soviets go home" marched toward the headquarters of the Krakow party committee. On Dominikanska Street, the forces of law and order blocked the street and, without using force, compelled the demonstrators to withdraw.

During rush hour, the demonstrators blocked traffic for almost an hour on one of the busiest crossroads in Krakow, near the Filharmonia building. Sitting on the road and on the tram tracks they continued to chant anti-state, anti-communist, and anti-Soviet slogans. Next a march began toward the Polish United Workers Party Committee. Near the station, after repeated calls for its dispersal, the forces of law and order began breaking up the illegal demonstration. Water cannons were used. The aggressive demonstrators pelted the intervening functionaries of the citizens militia with stones and bottles, and erected barricades from benches and trash cans from the Florianska gate. The destructive actions were ended by the decisive action of the forces of law and order. After these incidents the Krakow plant again presented a pitiful sight—broken benches, overturned trash cans, and destroyed greenery. On the streets and paths lots of stones, [word indistinct] and broken glass. By the station there were a few private cars with broken windows. [passage omitted]

DPA Reports 'Heavy Clashes'

LD1805191289 Hamburg DPA in German 1841 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—There were heavy clashes again between mainly young demonstrators and the police in Krakow on Thursday. The police used water cannon, teargas and truncheons in the clashes, which continued into the evening. The demonstrators set up high barricades and showered the police with cobblestones and bottles. The crowd grew from an initial 200 to about 1,000 people, a Solidarity spokesman in Krakow, Bernard Sienkiewicz reported. A number of people were injured.

In a rally in the main market square, organized by the pacifist movement "Freedom and Peace," the participants first called for the resignation of the police chief, the party secretary and the city president. As on Tuesday and Wednesday, they repeatedly chanted "Soviets go home." After the rally they marched to the party headquarters, where police barred their path and used force when a second charge was mounted.

According to official reports, in yesterday's clashes 7 passers-by and 20 policemen were injured. The 200 or so participants earlier, as on Tuesday, demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland in front of the Soviet Consulate. They threw coins 'for the return ticket' into the consulate grounds and painted slogans on the gate. The clashes were strongly condemned in the newspapers.

Investigation Begins

LD1905015789 Warsaw PAP in English 0009 GMT 19 May 89

[Text] Krakow, May 18—An investigation started into excesses which took place in front of the Soviet Consultate here earlier this week, the voivodship prosecutor in Krakow told PAP.

Nobody is under arrest at present. 45 persons were detained on the first day and 13 on the second day of the incidents but all were released home, the prosecutor said.

Rumors of Increased Radioactivity Denied
LD1705191389 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] And there is still some news from Poland. In connection with a rumor spread in Warsaw today about a supposed increase in the level of radioactivity, Janusz Sietkowski, the duty officer of the control center of the accident service of the central laboratory for radiological protection, stated that measurements taken within a complete 24-hour cycle did not show any divergence from the normal level of radiation, either in Warsaw and its suburbs, or in other regions of Poland. Neither was information obtained concerning an increase in radiation from foreign [word indistinct] services nor from the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

Jaruzelski, Malinowski View Party Cooperation
LD1805180589 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] The state of relations between the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and the Polish United Workers Party were discussed at supreme committee headquarters by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Roman Malinowski. The changes taking place in interparty cooperation, with the strengthening of principles of partnership and equality of rights and identity, were pointed to. A new declaration being prepared on coalition cooperation should also be of assistance in this issue. The expansion of planes of joint decision-making and also coresponsibility of the ZSL were recognized as imperative. Active moves in aid of the needs of the countryside and agriculture, and particularly the strengthening of the role of the food sector, were acknowledged as imperative. Both parties will oppose attempts to disrupt public order, political adventurism, and lack of tolerance. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Roman Malinowski expressed uneasiness over confrontional trends appearing in the election campaign, contrary to the agreements to the roundtable.

Jaruzelski Receives Army Representatives
LD1805114789 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, commander of the Armed Forces, has received a group of representatives of the Polish Army who in the past years have provided peace-keeping service both in the UN forces and in various international peace missions. Gen Jaruzelski thanked through them all soldiers who are still in service and those in the reserve and who took part in the past and are taking part at present in peace-keeping missions representing Poland and its Armed Forces in the international arena in a dignified manner.

Jaruzelski Attends PZPR Committee Meeting
LD1805225989 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] The problems of party work in academic circles are the subject of a meeting of first secretaries of PZPR higher education establishment committees, the secretaries of voivodship committees, and also representatives of Socialist of Socialist Youth Union leaders in certain sectors. Wojciech Jaruzelski is taking part in the meeting that is being held in Warsaw.

Official Union Views Working With Solidarity
LD1705231689 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 17—A workers' committee appointed at the chairman of the All-Poland Trade Union Alliance National Trade Union Confederation convened for its inaugural meeting here today.

The 34-member body will opine on decisions by National Trade Union Confederation leadership in the area of union activity in big work establishments. It will also consult decisions taken with regard to central political and administrative authorities.

Chairman of the committee Waldemar Wilczynski told PAP that today's discussion also concerned preparations for practical cooperation with Solidarity. "It is almost impossible at the level of work establishments at present because this union concentrates on elections. Whether such cooperation will be possible—we will see in the near future," Wilczynski said.

Politburo's Holdakowski Discusses 'Roundtable'
AU1805170489 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29 Apr-1 May 89 p 3

[Interview with Marek Holdakowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, by Alicja Matynia-Bonik: "We Do Not Only Exist For Ourselves"—date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Matynia-Bonik] You were a participant in the "roundtable," at which the government-coalition side and the opposition reached agreement on issues of fundamental importance for the country. However, one hears it said that the "roundtable" was a meeting of elites: The party-government elite and the opposition elite made decisions on behalf of society, which was not entirely, not fully convinced that the decisions were right. What do you think?

[Holdakowski] A "meeting of elites" is one of those expressions that has found its way into everyday speech and is as effective as it is untrue. It is indeed true that outstanding intellectuals and politicians were present at the "roundtable," but it also included people from the shop floor, people who have deep roots in their communities. Surely that is true of Alfred Miodowicz, Zbigniew Sobotka, Jozef Slisz and many others. It should also be noted that the government-party side was operating on the basis of mandate provided by broad party bodies. Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] representatives obtained such a mandate in the form of the stance of the

Central Committee, which was formulated during the memorable nighttime debate at the 10th plenum. Finally, let us remind ourselves that all public opinions indicated approval for the "roundtable" initiative as well as hope and impatience regarding its results. Let us just imagine what would happen if someone were to now reverse the course of events, and "negate" the "roundtable" results. Let us just imagine how society would respond to the situation. That is as much as there is to be said on the subject of an "agreement" between elites.

[Matynia-Bonik] What decisions made at the central level have been reflected in what is happening in voivodship, town, and township communities?

[Holdakowski] The party is approaching realization of the accords loyally and conscientiously and with goodwill and in good faith. It believes that the agreement provides a great opportunity for Poland, an opportunity to remove obstacles to development, an opportunity for many creative forces and individuals who, for various reasons, have not found a place for themselves in this process until now, an opportunity for the opposition to enter political institutions, but not as wreckers of the economy, an opportunity for overcoming the 9 years of social conflict, an opportunity for consolidating realistic social forces and neutralizing various kinds of extremists.

However, I also think that party members will also be carefully watching the behavior of the opposition. After all, the course of the "roundtable" indicated that despite talk about pluralism and democracy, there are members of the opposition who cannot relinquish the desire to replace the old monopoly with a new one, who negate everything that has happened in the 45 years since the war in a way that is insulting to society, who do not see themselves as being in any way involved in weakening the economy in the years 1980-81, and who see the world in terms of black and white, that is to say, only in the way that it appears in fairy tales. That is why some party organizations, especially those that have recently experienced confrontation and aggression, questions about whether the opposition will observe the terms and spirit of the agreement are surely justified. We, for our part, are and will remain completely faithful to our desire to respect the terms of the agreement and to act in this spirit and in this direction. This is also what we expect of the opposition, which is understandable.

[Matynia-Bonik] You meet secretaries of plant organizations and party activists from various communities in Gdansk. What problems and doubts emerged during your discussions with them?

[Holdakowski] We had several meetings of this kind before and during the 10th plenum and during the "roundtable." We had an ongoing dialogue on the reasons for and the intentions behind the "roundtable" initiative and about various options for the way in which the situation could develop. I think that we reached agreement. Most people responded in a rational and mature fashion. Differences primarily centered on the varied situation in enterprises and communities and various concrete relations between party people and the opposition. I would describe relations in some plants as being a form of peaceful coexistence, especially when representatives of the opposition have already been operating in legal enterprise organizational structures, on employee councils for example. In such cases, the "roundtable" did not come as a surprise at all. On the contrary, it legalized the actual situation that had existed for some time. However, there were also other situations, ones in which, for example, the party organization or trade union found itself involved in a bitter conflict with Solidarity and was the target of aggression. One can imagine that the current situation in these communities is rather more difficult, but it is, I think, heading in the right direction. [passage omitted]

Walesa Arrives in Brussels for Debates

LD1705143789 Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Brussels, May 17—"Solidarity" leader Lech Walesa arrived here today to take part in debates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

On his arrival, Walesa said at the airport: "I come from Eastern Europe but I would like to see Europe as one."

Ends Visit to Brussels

LD1905041389 Warsaw PAP in English 2343 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Brussels, May 18—"Solidarity" Chairman Lech Walesa today ended a two-day visit to Brussels.

In the early morning Walesa heard a mass in the Polish Catholic mission in Brussels and was treated to luncheon by the rector of the mission, Father Jozef Pielorz. This was also an occasion to meet the local Polonia.

The chairman of "Solidarity" next paid a visit to the Polish Embassy where he held a half-hour discussion with Ambassador Stanislaw Matosek which focused on issues of economic cooperation between the EEC, its member states and Poland.

In the afternoon Lech Walesa was received at an audience by Belgian King Baudouin.

Wales also paid visits to the biggest Belgian trade union councils, the FGTB [General Federation of Labor of Belgium] and CSC [Convergence of Christian Trade Unions], and to the headquarters of the World Confederation of Labour to which "Solidarity" is affiliated.

Next Walesa, along with members of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, was treated to dinner by Belgian Vice Premier Philippe Moureaux.

The last point of Walesa's packed program was a meeting at "Solidarity" bureau in Brussels with representatives of the International Labour Organization. The sides discussed the matter of Poland's participation in the upcoming ILO conference and the settling of "Polish issues" in this organization.

"Solidarity" spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz who accompanied Walesa, told PAP correspondent that during the dinner given by Vice Premier Philippe Moureaux, Walesa touched upon the matter which he presented continuously during his stay here, that is the need to establish economic cooperation with Poland, perceiving Poland as an European country, as a country which belongs to Europe and would like to be treated as such.

Onyszkiewicz recalled Wednesday's meeting with chairman of the EEC Commission Jacques Delors and announced that the latter told Walesa that he shared the view that Poland's foreign debt required some solution which could consist in a rescheduling, postponing of the repayment of the debt.

Czyrek Meets Bush, Senate Leaders; Departs

LD1805162389 Warsaw PAP in English
1403 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Washington, May 18—Political Bureau member, PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] secretary, chairman of the parliamentary committee for foreign affairs Jozef Czyrek wound up his visit in Washington on Wednesday.

Czyrek held talks with U.S. President George Bush as well as with Senate's Democratic majority and Republican minority leaders, chairman of the Senate's foreign affairs committee and chairman of congress subcommittee for European affairs.

Jozef Czyrek's talks with the U.S. hosts were dominated by political problems as well as by issues related to widely understood economy and by the economic situation in Poland. Czyrek stressed the importance of external conditions which in many cases have a decisive influence on the success of reform-oriented steps undertaken by the Polish Government.

During the talks it was stressed that burdens stemming from debt servicing are so immense, that the pace of implementation of some of the reforms cannot be as quick as it would be hoped for by the Polish Government. The lack of credit support on the part of foreign partners, who otherwise are interested in the favourable development of the political and economic situation in Poland, is a vital barrier in the process of transformations taking place in Poland.

The Polish side stressed that this is important not only for the fate of Polish reforms and Polish transformations, termed by the U.S. President as very positive and historic, but also for the development of Polish-American relations. Without doubt Czyrek's talks in Washington contributed to the better understanding on the part of the U.S. Administration and congress of numerous difficulties which Poland faces today.

Hopefully, Czyrek's visit and his talks, during which he explained many issues not so obvious for the American side up to now, will contribute to the undertaking of more concrete and detailed steps in the sphere of relations between the U.S. and Poland and the visit will be another important stage on the road leading towards the improvement of those relations, especially in light of the forthcoming visit of George Bush to Poland to which both sides attach great importance.

Political Bureau member, PUWP [Polish United Workers' Party/PZPR] Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Sejm Foreign Committee Jozef Czyrek ended his official visit to the United States and left for Poland today.

Czyrek met chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations Peter Peterson here in the morning and told him about Poland's political and economic situation.

Next, head of the Sejm Foreign Committee talked with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the U.N. Headquarters.

Czyrek told the U.N. secretary-general about the situation in Poland and about preparations for parliamentary elections.

Perez de Cuellar expressed approval of reformatory efforts in Poland and supported the policy of national agreement expressed in the "round table" results.

'Normalizing' Church-State Relations Discussed

LD1805130989 Warsaw PAP in English
2133 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 17—At its 48th meeting in this term of office, the Polish Sejm (parliament) today passed seven bills and amended two laws. Three draft laws that regulate state's attitude towards the Roman Catholic Church and other denominations and religious unions met with emotional response on the part of society. These settlements have come as a result of many-year experiences and evolution of attitudes of the two sides in the process of normalizing the state-church relations.

Representatives of the Roman-Catholic Church and the Polish Ecumenical Council were participating in the work on the drafts while the final shape of the bills was adopted at a meeting of the parliamentary extraordinary commission. Head of the commission Kazimierz Barcikowski said that the bills satisfied the expectations of Polish citizens, and added that premises were emerging for removing the still existing division into believers and non- believers.

The debate on these drafts was attended by members of Poland's Episcopate with Poznan Metropolitan Archbishop Jerzy Stroba and Bishop Zygmunt Kaminski, officials of the Polish Ecumenical Council and representatives of the joint commission of the government and episcopate.

Deputy Kazimierz Barcikowski read a report by the extraordinary commission on government's bills on state's attitude towards the Roman Catholic Church in the Polish People's Republic, on guarantees of freedom of conscience and religion and on the social security of priests.

Deputy Andrzej Szpringer was the first to take the floor in the discussion. The PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] and its caucus, he said, fully approve of the draft laws determining the religious policy. The bills come as a result of many-year experiences, the evolution of attitudes and the victory of the current of agreement and dialogue over the tendencies to provoke confrontation and struggle. Both sides of the process of normalizing the state-church relations went through this difficult road. The will of agreement manifested from the beginnings of People's Poland met certain historical restrictions.

At present, there are indispensable historical, social and political premises for agreement between the state and the church, with these bills being its foundation. The drafts will also create solid bases for further talks with the Vatican which will mean full normalization of relations between the Polish state and the Roman-Catholic Church and the establishing of diplomatic relations with the Holy See, he said.

Speaking on behalf of the United Peasants' Party caucus, deputy Witold Lipski said that those working on the draft laws were consistently observing three rules of religious policy binding in Poland: freedom of conscience and religion, separation of the church from the state and equality of all religions before the law.

The UPP sees these laws as a concrete step towards the normalization of internal relations in the Polish state, he observed.

Deputy Jan Janowski of the Democratic Party said that the laws moved numerous difficult and disputable problems to the past. They strive to remove a many-year dissonance between the state which propagated the idea of social justice and broad circles of society which, also in the name of social justice, demanded over the period of two generations that the state should basically change the real state policy.

Taking the floor on behalf of the Christian-Social Union, deputy Wiktor Leyk said that the passing of those bills would end a disgraceful period in the history of Poland of the confrontation of two world outlooks: atheistic and Christian and open up a time of cooperation of believers and non-believers for the good of the homeland.

Deputy Wieslaw Gwizdz spoke on behalf of the Polish Social-Catholic Union. He stressed that the law on the attitude of the state towards the Roman Catholic Church provides the church with broad autonomy of action within the frame of the state organism: from unconstrained religious classes through its own schoolings, its own mass media, to its own socio-charitable work, army chaplains and its own social organizations. This regulation is an expression of respect for the tremendous role of integrating the nation which the Roman Catholic Church fulfilled in Poland's history.

Speaking in the name of the Pax floor group, deputy Jan Waleczek stated that these laws set up a new exemplary model of the religious law of the state of people's democracy, definitively breaking with the distortions of the Stalinist period and fully in line with the letter and spirit of the U.N. Charter and Helsinki Final Act. Conducive conditions are surfacing for the signing of a convention between Poland and the Holy See—being prepared for years—establishing normal mutual diplomatic relations.

Deputy Ryszard Bender (non-aligned) also referred to these matters. He recalled that the church had been a cushioning factor, one even elminating conflicts in rough, volatile situations. Postwar history, particularly the most recent one, goes to show this. One need but recall the debates of the "Round Table" which without the engagement of the church side at the request of both sides would not have been the same table, Bender said.

The law on the attitude of the state towards the Roman Catholic Church in Poland was passed with 3 votes against and 3 abstentions. The law on the social security of clergymen was passed with 7 votes, against and 10 abstentions.

In another part of the meeting, the Sejm unanimously passed a law on physicians' chambers (in other words physician's self-governments). Physicians have waited 38 years for the reinstatement of their self-government. The key tasks of physician's chambers include supervising the current and conscientious execution of the profession of physicians, making sure that principles of ethics and deontology are abided by, passing judgements on inability to execute the profession of physician, chairing contests for the post of hospital ward head, a key one for the execution of the right quality of the physician's performance as well as passing judgements as regards the professional responsibility of physicians.

The physician's chamber is independent in executing its tasks and is subordinate only to the law.

The law "On the Fund of Developing the Market and the Demonopolization of Trade" which was passed today, takes force in July. This fund is being introduced in place of the fund of developing the market chiefly with a view to gaining new sources of funding and to expand the fund's possibilities for action by giving it a legal status.

The Sejm unanimously adopted a law on establishing the cross of battle deed of the Polish Armed Forces in the West. It was stated that it would be a becoming and visible symbol of recognition and respect for the participants in the armed struggle in the west during World War Two.

The Sejm also passed a "geodetic and cartographic" law, amended a law on the living quarters of the Armed Forces and a law on assets and personal insurance. The latter amendments aims at using the free reserves of insurance institutions, especially the PZU [State Insurance Bureau], to invest them in the capital market. It will also be possible to set up new insurance institutions in the form of partnerships and cut down the number of obligatory insurances. The Sejm also amended the resolution of June 1983 on the further development of workers self-management in state-run enterprises.

The question period was the last point of the agenda. Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski participated in this part of the debates.

Deputy Jerzy Uzieblo stated that cases have been recorded of waste material of unidentified chemical composition and usage being brought to Poland. At least 380 tons of such material have been stored in various places throughout the country since last year. Uzieblo asked what steps have been taken by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources to fully determine the amount, state and composition of these waste materials. He also asked what action has been taken by environment protection services with regard to the receivers of the said shipments.

Replying, Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Jozef Koziol pointed out that Poland was one of the few countries which unequivocally and firmly oppose the import of waste materials from abroad. After cases of waste-like substances—which did not correspond to their officially declared usage—filtering into Poland from Western countries, mainly Austria and the FRG, were recorded, appropriate guidelines were given to ministries, customs services, local administrative bodies and environment protection services concerned. The law on environmental protection amended on April 27 introduced an unequivocal ban on importing waste materials from abroad, envisaging prison terms of up to 3 years and fines for its violation.

It is estimated that about 700 tons of waste materials have reached Poland. These are most frequen[illegible], various waste materials from the production of paints and lacquers, used batteries, condensers, transformers, containers, used oils and solvents. State environmental services have full information about the amount and state of substances of this kind. In connection with this, the waste materials are to be isolated from the environment and people and the receivers have been obliged to agree on further procedures in dealing with them with environmental protection services.

At the end of the debates, the Sejm passed a resolution on the date and agenda of its next, 49th meeting, to take place on May 24.

Archbishop Comments Draft Law

LD1805154189 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 18 May 89

[Commentary by Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate]

[Text] To some extent the Sejm's passing the law in regard to the Catholic Church, the concept of agreement, that is social and national accord, for which the primate of the millennium lived and suffered is being fulfilled. This is very pleasing.

The law is not so much the giving of rights as the recognition of the right to appropriate church activities: ritual, religious, social, didactic, charitable, and so forth. The state authorities are, acknowledging that the Catholic Church in Poland traditionally possesses legal a (?identity). That is why it must be clearly stated that the possibilities created by the new law do not constitute a privilege, but restore to the church that which it was deprived of in times which are gone foreever. On the basis of these restored rights, the church must rebuild its rightful structures. I do not, therefore, share either the sense of triumph or the enthusiasm of some people or the faint-heartedness of others. This is because we are counting on the support of God's providence and the help of well-wishing people, even of whole societies.

This new law will allow the church in Poland to more fully realize in everyday life the aim of improving the human being and suporting him on his road to God. Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, rightly said in his interview, therefore, that the church has a new role to fulfil in Polish life. I quote: Apart from our earthly dimensions, to left and right, forward and back, the church still has one more direction which is most important to it: upward to God. We hope, therefore, and we count on it, that the government not only wants this in law, but in real life it will also hold a neutral, non-atheiest world outlook. The agreement that came about in connection with the preparation of the law on the relationship of the state to the church in Poland allows the solving of social problems not on the road of revolution but on an evolutionary road, and this may be a model for all countries and all other churches.

Rakowski Addresses Local Government Officers

AU1805140889 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 May 89 p 5

[Report on speech by Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski at a meeting of local government officers in Warsaw on 10 May]

[Text] Speaking at the conclusion of the meeting, Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski said that the Sejm and Senate elections are only 26 days away, and that one can

say that the election campaign has brought a clear revival of political life. Society's increased interest in public affairs may have a favorable effect on the structural changes to the country's economic and social life. Describing the current most important tasks of the state administration, M. Rakowski said that the primary task is to convince the voters that the candidates put up by the ruling coalition are trustworthy people, and that their presence in the Sejm will guarantee the preservation of the fruits of socialism. In our campaign to win the hearts and minds of the voters, we must say loud and clear that the coalition guarantees a preservation of law and order, and that our authorities are able to guarantee social calm, said M. Rakowski. He said that society's desire for social calm is stronger than any other desire. More and more letters sent to me accuse the authorities of being too gentle and turning a blind eye to violations of the law and order, said M. Rakowski. Well, that is one of our weaknesses. The reason for it is that we expect society to erect a wall of disapproval and condemnation vis-a-vis those who demolish the still unstable social calm. We also expect the constructive opposition to take a stance on this matter.

In the period preceding the elections, the government expects local government employees to energetically support the coalition candidates and their programs, M. Rakowski continued. In the election campaign, one must be prepared for every argument, and every accusation made against one of the coalition parties. These must not be glossed over, or brushed aside by means of banal remarks. Arguing with our opponents calls for knowledge of the country's political and economic situation, M. Rakowski continued. It is arguments based on facts that count. In connection with this, the premier placed local authorities at all levels under an obligation to prepare a list of achievements by villages, rural districts, and cities.

Mayors and chief executives should cast a critical eye on the issues raised by citizens, M. Rakowski said. He called for a careful examination of various conflict situations, plus such matters as the quality of services, the functioning of health premises, and so on.

Finally, the premier called for maximum commitment in the struggle to win as many votes for coalition candidates as possible.

Rakowski Defends Zarnowiec Nuclear Plant

LD1805230689 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] [Announcer] The premier was in the Gdansk coastal region today.

[Correspondent] He visited the construction site of the Zarnowiec nuclear power station. He saw how the work is progressing and showed an interest in the workforce's attitude toward the public discussion of the development of atomic energy in Poland.

[Begin Rakowski recording] I felt I really had to come to Zarnowiec, for I know that the future of atomic energy is a subject of discussion. I wanted to see for myself what Zarnowiec looks like and, above all, to see what the people who are building Zarnowiec think. I must, of course, make it clear that I am not an expert by any means, but from what I can see, on the basis of a certain amount of experience—my eyes have seen a good many things already in my lifetime, various construction sites—this construction site is excellently managed, very well organized.

Most important, I met people who are involved in their work and who long to put their arguments in favor of constructing a nuclear power station to those people who, for various reasons, often motivated of course by very noble feelings, protest the construction of this atomic power station. And I think it will be necessary to enable the power industry specialists here as well as the heads of various construction organizations taking part in building Zarnowiec to exchange views with those people.

For various rumors are circulating, for instance, that what is being built is not durable enough; or that the construction does not guarantee safety. People often form their opinions about Zarnowiec, of course, without seeing Zarnowiec at all. They base them, let us say, on their experience of housing construction, where a huge slab cracks or something goes wrong with a house built carelessly or in violation of building regulations. I think that such a confrontation should be brought about.

Again, I am no expert, but I know one thing: Poland needs more energy, and if we do not increase the amount of energy, we will face a great crisis, with great economic complications. Of course, someone who opposes nuclear power can say that normal power stations could be built; I say that normal power stations pollute the environment, coal extraction is increasingly costly and this raw material should be conserved.

A supporter of atomic energy will say that France has 60 percent atomic energy; that power stations are sited near cities; that the GDR is building nuclear power stations; and that Poland is an island. I saw a map today, and Poland is an island in Europe, lacking any kind of nuclear power station. I realize that public opinion is divided on the subject of the future of Zarnowiec, but I would like, first and foremost, to honor those people who are building Zarnowiec; who are keeping an incredibly watchful eye on technical standards, who are outstanding experts and, above all, have a high developed sense of responsibility for what they are doing. One would like to see work organization like this on all industrial construction sites in Poland, aimed at achieving the highest quality of what is being built. Here, of course, the standards define the quality, but as we know, human beings are what matter in the end and I have confidence in the people I have met here. [end recording]

Finance Minister on Indexation, Employee Stock

AU1805122689 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 May 89 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Andrzej Wroblewski, minister of finance of the Polish People's Republic, by Krzysztof Bien: "There Are No More Dogmas, What Have Remained Are Habits"—date, place not given]

[Excerpts] This year the government has submitted a report to the Sejm on the implementation of last year's financial plans, including the state budget, earlier than is customary. Deputies have already begun to discuss the subject at Sejm commission meetings. However, is it still worth discussing something that seems to belong to the distant past today, especially in view of the fact that last year's results, in light of the documents that have been submitted, are not all that bad? This question was put to Finance Minister Andrzej Wroblewski by RZECZPOSPOLITA.

[Wroblewski] It has to be discussed, not just because there is a formal requirement to account for last year's activities. However, last year's results are not in any way clear-cut. They show that our country's situation is very complex. What is happening today has its roots in the not too distant past. Finally, the past and the present suggest a solution for the future. [passage omitted]

[Bien] To move on to the current year; will the wage indexation mechanism that is to be applied in the wake of price increases not provide an opportunity to "catch hold of" equilibrium?

[Wroblewski] Perhaps, as long as official indexation is not followed by another, what one could call, a balancing up indexation. We know from experience that every, even the slightest, movement in the wage sphere prompts a battle over inter-branch wage differentials. For example, miners are campaigning for an improvement in wages for work performed from Monday through Friday. This would upset current wage differentials between miners, workers in the iron and steel industry, and power industry employees.

This is the way in which a chain reaction is sparked leading to increasingly higher wage demands. The need to find funds to cover these additional raises creates strong pressure within the enterprise to raise prices. This in turn creates a need for further wage hikes.

[Bien] Is there no remedy for this?

[Wroblewski] There is only one remedy—the rigorous exaction of financial discipline, the payment of taxes, and obligations toward banks along with the threat of closure for loss-making plants. [passage omitted]

[Bien] How can enterprise be encouraged to take rather unpopular internal action?

[Wroblewski] We have to use a combination of coercion and encouragement. I am, of course, thinking of economic coercion, as there is no other form. A parent body cannot, for example, instruct any enterprise, even a loss-making one, to sell or lease its unexploited assets. If other sources providing easier ways of generating funds dry up—and this is one thing that I am seeking to achieve as finance minister—work forces themselves will suggest solutions of this kind to enterprise or cooperative managements.

[Bien] That is the coercion side. What about encouragement?

[Wroblewski] Incentives must be rooted in a feeling of genuine economic control over available means of production. This would be possible if work forces were to own a stock package in an enterprise or be stockholders in a company. In Poland, just as in other countries, it will be possible to create conditions for transforming enterprises into companies in which employees would be stockholders and conditions for acquiring stock in one's own company, and thus genuine joint decisionmaking on the use of assets.

[Bien] Will people be keen to acquire stock?

[Wroblewski] If the stock is transferrable, why not? It would always be possible to get rid of it and another would acquire it. Besides, this would not only apply to stock previously sold to employees, but also—the concept was accepted at the "roundtable"—to stock owned by the treasury, should the state wish to sell it.

In this way, a capital market would begin to emerge in our country—a place where the true value of assets would be determined and where the financial assets of the state, enterprises, and citizens could be engaged in realizing various production, development goals.

[Bien] Would this not mean abandoning self-management?

[Wroblewski] No, it would be another form of self-management, and it seems that it might even be a more authentic form. By transforming enterprises into companies, we can create conditions for workers themselves and their representatives to have a key say in enterprise management.

It should be pointed out here that in enterprises of this kind, the decisions of governing bodies are made by those who have a majority of votes (stocks). Provisions that exist elsewhere in the world, and would be possible in Poland envisage the issue of stocks with weighed voting rights. This principle could be applied to stock sold to employees.

What is more, in view of the fact that employees generally have limited resources, it is possible, and this is done, to provide loans to purchase stock. Another solution involves the allocation of stock packages that are retained in the enterprise and the voting rights attached to them are then exercised on enterprise governing bodies by work force representatives. Today, these rights could be exercised by employees.

[Bien] What net effect would this have?

[Wroblewski] The employee holding stock would be able to assess his enterprise and his involvement in its management. He would have a choice: He could retain his stock, participate in management, and receive dividends, or sell his stock if, in his opinion, prospects for enterprise expansion are poor. [passage omitted]

Italian Delegation Continues Visit to Warsaw

Andreotti Awarded Doctorate

LD1405092189 Warsaw PAP in English
2003 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 13—Giulio Andreotti, outstanding statesman, Italian foreign minister, was granted the honoris causa doctorate of Warsaw University at a ceremony here today. He is a renowned specialist in the law, study of religion and classical philology, founder and chairman of the centre for studies on Cicero's works.

This is the second H.C. doctorate granted to him by a Polish higher school, the first coming from the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun in 1984.

Directly after the ceremony Andreotti had a press conference at which he stressed the particular importance of economic cooperation. The world observes with appreciation Poland carrying out political reforms, the Italian foreign minister stated. But every political program requires specific economic solutions which could make its realization possible. Thus, necessary is economic cooperation between states. Italy, signing economic agreements, wants to give an example of such an attitude, Andreotti continued.

I am of the opinion that our partners will behave in a similar way, this especially applying to the U.S., the country which has greater possibilities in this respect. We hope that during the announced coming visit to Poland by President Bush economic aid measures will be concretized. The thing is not to grant new credits but (to induce) fruitful cooperation between various firms and enterprises, Italy's foreign minister stated.

Asked whether this appeal for concrete aid to Poland was not addressed to President Mitterand and Chancellor Kohl who may arrive here even before Bush, Andreotti replied that he did not mention those politicians as the issue of aid to Poland had been broadly discussed by EC. All community states decided that one must make efforts to economically support Poland. The U.S. has already made an important move consisting in lifting all the remaining economic sanctions. We hope that it was only an initial move, Andreotti said.

The secret of successful economic cooperation lies just in concerted actions of many enterprises, in their diversification. For this to happen, we signed here agreements on investment protection and promotion and on debt rescheduling, the latter one indispensable for opening new channels for Polish exports, he told newsmen.

Andreotti underlined the convergence of the foreign policies of Poland and Italy, for example in the CSCE process, which positively influenced the favourable course of the Vienna conference.

Olechowski on Delegation Visit

LD1405224889 Warsaw PAP in English
2321 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Warsaw, May 14—Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski spoke on Poland's international activities in the main news bulletin aired today evening and also summed up the recently-concluded Polish visit of Italian President Francesco Cossiga.

Assessing the visit, Olechowski pointed out that it was very successful and extremely important from the political and economic angle. The talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski, Francesco Cossiga, and Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti confirmed the model type of the Polish-Italian relations. They also confirmed the interest of both countries in active contribution to the positive shape of the East-West dialogue.

Olesiak on Agricultural Cooperation With USSR

AU1805183389 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
8 May 89 p 5

[Text] A Polish economic delegation returned from the Soviet Union on 7 May. The subject of the talks and their results were conveyed to a PAP journalist by Deputy Premier Kazimierz Olesiak, minister for agriculture, forestry, and food production.

The Polish delegation went to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government, stated K. Olesiak. The aim of the visit was to carry out a periodic, concrete evaluation of earlier signed agreements and of current Polish-Soviet cooperation in the areas of agriculture and food production. We value the importance to Poland of the large, but ever more demanding, Soviet market.

We are interested in increasing exports to the Soviet Union of such goods as, among others, vegetables, fruit, and flowers. On the other hand, we are interested in importing food products which we do not produce ourselves, for example, grapes, wine, and sunflower seeds. We are also very interested in developing joint ventures to process raw foodstuffs.

Lately, there have appeared, stated K. Olesiak, certain barriers, which are hindering further and rapid development of cooperation in the sphere of food production—a cooperation which is mutually advantageous to both countries and societies. One pressing matter which needs solution, is the problem of an appropriate price structure, applicable to trade in agricultural produce. The second barrier is the problem of financial cost allocation when setting up and while running food processing joint ventures.

These matters were discussed at the meeting with Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The discussions, said K. Olesiak, were very specific and also not at all easy. Vice Premier Murakhovskiy shared the view presented by the Polish side, that the most convenient solution would be to base trade deals, involving commodity exchange, on contractual prices.

The two sides agreed that problems which have arisen must be solved quickly, so that the cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of food production is not hindered. Thus, the financial problems will be the subject of joint talks between Polish and Soviet experts, in the next 2-3 weeks. These talks will take place in Warsaw.

The Soviet side, stressed K. Olesiak, has valued highly the first visit to Poland of a group of Soviet farmers, who familiarized themselves in detail with the way our individual farms function. The development of this cooperation was discussed. We are now waiting to receive other groups of Soviet farmers. The interest shown by the farmers in the exchange of experts is understandable, because in the USSR more and more kolkhozes and sovkhozes are adopting a system of tenant farming.

Taking advantage of the opportunities which have arisen in recent years, we have also established direct cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and food production, with the Moldavian Republic.

During talks with Ivan Kalin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, initial agreement was reached on the problems to be taken into account when working out the framework of Polish-Moldavian cooperation. During the talks, both sides showed great interest not only in the exchange of commodities, but also in the creation of joint ventures, the development of cooperation, and the exchange of technical expertise and technology. It was agreed that, for example, cooperation will be established between Moldavian agricultural farms and, among others, the Foreign Trade Enterprise, "Interpegro". Polish experts will assist the development of champignon cultivation in this Soviet republic. Our enterprises are, in turn, interested in the purchase from the Moldavian market, of grapes, wine, and champagne. In the near future we may see the opening of a shop—possibly in Warsaw or Poznan—selling Moldavian goods. We have also received assurances that the Moldavian republic will exhibit its economic potential and its export possibilities in a separate stand at this year's International Agricultural-Industrial Fair "Polagra", in Poznan. Overall, we anticipate seeing a much wider, than hitherto, range of goods from the Soviet Union, at this year's "Polagra".

The hitherto cross-border cooperation between the Lvov Oblast and the neighboring Rzeszow, Przemysl, and Krosno Voivodships, was also assessed, said K. Olesiak. The directions of development of the exchange of commodities were agreed upon, whereas, among other things, the Lvov city authorities and citizens would like to see the opening of Polish shops selling produce of Polish enterprises and Polish agricultural organizations.

Michalek Addresses Opole Peasants' Celebration

AU1805163689 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 89 p 3

[Speech by Zbigniew Michalek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, at a meeting with farmers to celebrate Polish Peasants Day in Opole on 14 May]

[Text] Dear Polish farmers! Peasants Day is an opportunity not only to sing, but also to praise one's hosts, this time in the Opole region. Never has this land been as green and golden as today. However, in case I am considered biased, because I myself come from this region, let me tell you that the Opole region achieved the highest grain harvest last year, almost 40 quintals of grain per hectare, plus sugar beets and rape. Every 15th loaf of bread eaten in Poland originates in this region. Years ago, the farmers here invested in lime, and today the highest degree of lime fertilization in Poland guarantees them good agricultural conditions. Here, all sectors of Polish agriculture cooperate with each other to everyone's benefit. Their industriousness has earned recognition for Polish farmers in general.

There is a good opportunity for the food industry to become a real priority. At the "roundtable," all the social and coalitional forces, plus the opposition, spoke out in favor of this. We Polish farmers will keep our word. Enough food, a prosperous society, and an industry that fulfills the needs of agriculture—that is our joint program with the United Peasant Party for the next few years, a program that is worth supporting.

On this festive day for rural areas, please accept my thanks for your toil for the sake of our daily bread, performed still under difficult conditions.

Also, on behalf of Jerzy Jozwiak, chairman of the Democratic Party, I will all Polish farmers satisfaction with their wonderful and honorable profession. I wish them health, success, and good crops.

Michalek Interviewed on Agricultural Progress

AU1805174089 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 89 p 3

[Interview with Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, by Halina Dowda: "The Farmer Must Be an Optimist"—date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Dowda] The farmer must be an optimist. These are your own words.

[Michalek] Without the belief that his harvest will be good, why should a farmer bother to sow? Nature imposes its discipline on the farmer. But it also make him consciously aware of the importance his work plays: if he does not sow, he will not reap. This connection in agriculture between the work put in and the benefits gained is almost tangible. If this were so throughout the whole economy, everybody would have an easier life.

[Dowda] Are you suggesting we should take farmers as our example?

[Michalek] I would also like to bring to your attention the economic principles involved. The farmers are paid for the fruits of their labors, namely, wheat, milk, and meat, and not for their work itself. This is an important distinction. The changing economic rules favor such a definition of work. All we now need is for society to accept this definition; to equate good income with good work.

[Dowda] Is the farmer's optimism also shared by the politician, because I note that you have not severed links with the state farm in Gulbczyce? Does the party's implementation of agricultural policy give grounds for optimism?

[Michalek] We have nothing to be ashamed of, nor is there any reason to suddenly alter our agricultural policy. Was it not farmers belonging to the party who first said and later proved that peasant-owned farms do not undermine the principles of socialism. The Polish United Workers Party talked about the continuity of the family farm long before "perestroyka". No one can dispute the objective truth that it is in People's Poland that peasant farming has modernized and developed. Equality of sectors is a principle first enunciated in the agricultural sector. As for agricultural reform, its principles have for a long time been present in peasant farming.

I would thus say, that the reforms taking place in our country and in its agriculture, are creating better conditions for the realization of the party's agricultural policy. Agriculture is part of the national economy and can only develop as the economy develops. The level of economic development determines the state of effectiveness of agriculture. This is an objective truth.

Western Europe is often held up as a model for our agriculture. I would be more than pleased if our grain harvest production were similar to France's or the FRG's, but in agriculture as in politics there are no miracles. High agricultural output requires "technical back-up", so to say. Here lies the main difference between our agriculture and that of France, or even Czechoslovakia. We are at the stage of building up this "technical back-up", whereas those countries have had it for a long time, and are always improving on it. [passage omitted]

[Dowda] Will a free market provide enough of everything? Will it ensure an increase of meat production? I am not talking about the "availability" of meat, because this can easily be achieved by letting prices find their own level.

[Michalek] I am conscious of swimming against the stream here, but I continue to maintain that before you can have an increase in meat production, you must have animal fodder. As for giving priority to meat production, we have been through this exercise in the seventies. We are now paying for the grain we imported in those years, and paying off ever increasing interest on the loans we borrowed.

I would like to illustrate my point by means of a diagram on which are shown the import of grain, the production of meat, and our own grain production in the eighties. The import of grain fodder has decreased from 8.7 to 4.4 million tons. Meat production, after a violent fall, has now almost recovered to previous maximum historical levels attained by our agriculture. There has been a marked increase in our own grain production. I stress: Imports of grain have fallen by 50 percent, and meat production by 8.4 percent. The conclusion is that the idea of increasing meat production based on our own grain output is bearing fruit in practice.

Our agriculture has made a great leap as far as grain production is concerned. In 1980, the harvest was 23.4 quintals per hectare. This has climbed to 31.1 quintals per hectare in 1987. It is true that they fell by 2 quintals in the previous year, but there are good and bad years. Agriculture is dependent on the weather. Given favorable weather—and this has nothing to do with crystal-ball gazing—production should on average exceed 30 quintals per hectare because our agriculture has reached this production capacity, taking into account the skill of agricultural workers, the availability of different seed grains, and the technological advances in cultivation, even with the relatively low fertilizer usage.

[Dowda] This is the harvest expected by a politician, but are the farmers forecasting a bumper harvest?

[Michalek] A farmer will never boast about a harvest until it is gathered in. He has to be an optimist, however.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 2-9 May

AU1605111689 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish from 3 through 10 May reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Kazimierz Barcikowski, Stanislaw Ciosek, Jozef Czyrek, Zbigniew Michalek, Marian Orzechowski, and Zygmunt Czarzasty attended the funeral of Edward Ochab in Warsaw on 8 May (9 May 89 p 2)

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, received Wladyslaw Gwiazda, the new Polish ambassador to Holland, on 2 May (3 May 89 p 2) On 8 May he received Jozef Wiejacz, Polish ambassador to Italy. (9 May 89 p 2)

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Politburo member, received Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Polish ambassador to the CSSR, on 6 May. (8 May 89 p 5) On 8 May he received Miroslaw Wojciechowski, PPR ambassador to Morocco. (9 May 89 p 2)

Zdislaw Balicki, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Wroclaw party organization, chaired a plenary meeting of the Wroclaw party committee on 9 May. (10 May 89 p 4)

Zbigniew Sobotka, Politburo candidate member, attended a meeting of the new executive committee of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth on 3 May (5 May 89 p 2)

Leszek Miller, Central Committee secretary, received winners of a "Knowledge About the Party" competition on 3 May. (4 May 89 p 3) He attended a PZPR election candidate selection meeting in Skierniewice on 8 May. (9 May 89 p 2)

Marian Stepien, Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Commission on 3 May. (4 May 89 p 2)

Appearances for 10-17 May

AU1905110789 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish from 11 to 18 May reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski attended a meeting of the Council of Ministers Committee for Scientific Progress on 11 May. (12 May 89 p 3) He received Giovanni Agnelli, president of Fiat, on 11 May. (12 May 89 p 6) He toured Skierniewice Voivodship and spoke to the local population on 12 May. (13-14 May 89 p 3) He received a group of Japanese industrialists, headed by Noboru Makino, head of the Mitsubishi Research Institute, on 16 May. (17 May 89 p 5)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman, attended a meeting with candidates for the Sejm and Senate in Poznan on 10 May. (11 May 89 p 2)

Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, addressed farmers in Opole at a meeting to mark Polish Rural Day on 14 May. (15 May 89 p 3) He toured Opole Voivodship and spoke to the local population on 16 May. (17 May 89 p 2)

Alfred Miodowicz, Politburo member and chairman of the National Trade Union Confederation, met with trade unionists of the Warsaw Mechanical Works on 10 May. (11 May 89 p 2) He attended a meeting with academic staff of educational establishments in Wroclaw on 12 May. (13-14 May 89 p 2)

General Florian Siwicki, Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended a meeting with workers in Koszalin on 16 May. (17 May 89 p 4)

Zdzislaw Swiatek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with party aktivs in Olkusz, Katowice Voivodship, on 16 May. (17 May 89 p 4)

Janusz Kubasiewicz, Politburo candidate member, toured the Warsaw district of Wola on 16 May and spoke to residents. (17 May 89 p 4)

Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, Central Committee secretary, visited the "Romet" bicycle factory in Warsaw on 16 May. (17 May 89 p 5)

Leszek Miller, Central Committee secretary, toured the fruit and vegetable processing plant at Lowicz near Warsaw on 11 May. (12 May 89 p 2)

Marian Stepien, Central Committee secretary, received a delegation from the Trade Union of Film Makers on 11 May. (12 May 89 p 6) He attended a meeting of the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee in Warsaw on 16 May. (17 May 89 p 5)

Ceausescu Congratulates New SFRY President

AU1805092089 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 May 89 p 3

[Cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade]

[Text] To Comrade Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade:

Esteemed Comrade Drnovsek, on your appointment as president of the SFRY Presidency, I want to extend cordial congratulations, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, as well as wishes for success in the activity you are carrying out for socialist development and the prosperity of neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia.

I want to express the conviction that, on the basis of summit understandings, the relations of friendship and cooperation at various levels between our countries will constantly develop and expand in the interests of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and of the cause of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ceausescu Sends Message to Israeli President

AU1705105589 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 10 May 89 p 4

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Hayim Herzog, president of the State of Israel, on the National Day of Israel]

[Text] Mr Hayim Herzog, president of the State of Israel:

The 41th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the State of Israel gives me the pleasant opportunity to convey to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, sincere greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness and for peace, progress, and well-being for the Israeli people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Dascalescu Hails Israel's Shamir on National Day

AU1705093989 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 10 May 89 p 4

[Text] Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram to Yitzhaq Shamir, prime minister of the State of Israel, on Israel's National Day. In the telegram, on behalf of the government and on his own behalf, he conveys to Shamir warm greetings and best wishes for health, personal happiness, and for success in his activity.

Kim Il-song Acknowledges Ceausescu's Tidings

AU1705115389 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 10 May 89 p 3

[Message of thanks for birthday greetings from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president, to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and Romanian president]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

I would like to convey to you heartfelt thanks for the congratulations and warm greetings that, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and on your own behalf, you kindly extended to me on the occasion of my birthday, for your high appreciation of the successes obtained by our people in building socialism, and for the active support you expressed for our proposals about the peaceful reunification of our homeland.

I take this opportunity to express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and people will continue to expand and develop in many areas.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president

Developing Economic Cooperation in Europe Viewed

AU1605170689 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 May 89 p 6

[Nicolae Dinu and Gh. Cercelescu article: "Development of Economic Cooperation—An Essential Factor for Strengthening Trust and Building Security in Europe"]

[Excerpts] An important event in the framework of numerous international meetings this year, the recent annual session in Geneva of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UN/CEE) came to significant conclusions on the economic evolution in the region and on the current stage and future prospects of the ongoing dialogue on various aspects of cooperation in this sphere. [passage omitted]

Participants in the session estimated that the latest all-European meeting in Vienna failed to pay the necessary attention to problems of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, thus creating a lack of balance between the chapter dealing with this issue and the other chapters of the Final Document. Hence the need, emphasized by many speakers, for the future UN/CEE activity not to limit itself to the Vienna Document provisions, but to also cover other problems raised by the evolution of economies in the region and by the socioeconomic and scientific-technological development of the commission's member states. [passage omitted]

The UN/CEE is called upon to assume a greater role and increased responsibilities in promoting broad and unhampered economic and scientific-technological cooperation, from which all European states can profit,

and in building a united Europe, on the basis of the observance of each nation's social system and independence. [passage omitted]

A fact that substantially contributes to the unfavorable course of the economic situation in Europe is, as was also emphasized at the Geneva session, the recent increase in protectionist and neoprotectionist measures as well as other steps aimed at restricting, under various pretexts, the access of certain countries to international markets. Likewise, there has been an increase in all kinds of restrictive measures, including "sanctions," pressures, and political conditions, which are in flagrant contradiction with the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. [passage omitted]

The session pointed out that the development of economic cooperation among states is the material foundation of detente and a primary prerequisite for international understanding and trust and for consolidating peace in the world. Being organically linked, security and cooperation are conditioning each other: More security creates favorable conditions for greater cooperation and comprehensive cooperation is a source of trust among states. [passage omitted]

Actively promoting our country's position and President Nicolae Ceausescu's concept and assessments on building security and developing cooperation in Europe, the Romanian delegation emphasized the need for closer cooperation among European states in order to overcome, through joint efforts, the economic and financial difficulties in the region and to increase Europe's contribution to solving the major problems facing mankind, removing the gaps between poor and rich countries, eliminating underdevelopment, and building a new world economic order.

Romania presented concrete suggestions and proposals designed to contribute to strengthening the role of the UN/CEE in developing inter-European trade and cooperation, in the spirit of principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and more efficiently promoting concrete projects and ventures of practical use for the member states. In this context, our country spoke out for guiding the commission's efforts toward the adoption of measures aimed at renouncing protectionist practices and other abusive discriminations and restrictions, which have nothing in common with the new principles of international relations. Likewise, in view of the particular role of science and technology in the process of development, Romania proposed the organization of a UN/CEE-sponsored meeting which should examine and adopt measures designed to promote scientific-technological cooperation, particularly in peak branches such as biotechnology, data processing, and microelectronics.

Our country's suggestions and proposals were a positive contribution to the efforts made during the session to define the basic orientations and priorities of the UN/CEE activity aimed at building a lasting system of cooperation and security on the continent, in accordance with the interests of all European states.

Article Views Political, Economic Interference

AU1605195189 Bucharest LUMEA No 19 in Romanian 11 May 89 pp 3, 4

[Ilie Olteanu article: "A Basic Principle: Noninterference in Domestic Affairs"]

[Text] Placing international relations on completely new bases is one of the major requirements of today as an intrinsic part of and stimulating factor for the process of the great social changes through which humanity is going. Therefore, the struggle for respect of the elementary rules of international law and ethics, for the unflinching application—by all states and toward any state—of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and renunciation of the use or threat of force is a basic condition for improving the political atmosphere and for establishing normal and peaceful interstate relations that favor peoples' efforts for achieving a better life and socioeconomic progress.

Working with a high sense of responsibility for its own people and toward the destiny of humanity, Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu constantly set an example of tireless action devoted to peaceful coexistence by developing positive relations with all states, irrespective of social system, in the sincere desire to establish an atmosphere of cooperation, esteem, and respect throughout the world, which will open the road to a lasting peace and progress for all peoples in the world. Romania bases it entire foreign policy on the new principles of international relations and consistently works toward their establishment in the international arena.

Each nation's right to master its own destiny is sacred and inalienable for our country, while noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states is a basic principle of interstate relations. Life has often demonstrated that, hampering the natural process of peoples' independent development and the interference of some states in the domestic affairs of other states has led to tension and international instability—a favorable situation for imperialist circles to preserve their domination and to institute certain spheres of influence.

Stressing the importance of the principles of noninterference in domestic affairs, Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu constantly bear in mind the indivisible nature of the set of principles of interstate relations and the fact that they can be conceived of only when all of them are applied, without any curtailment. Nonobservance or violation of one of the principles implicitly leads to the violation of the others: Interference in the domestic or foreign affairs of a state seriously harms its independence and sovereignty; any harm caused to the principle of equality would actually mean questioning the principles of national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs, and it would make it possible for some countries to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. The head of the Romanian State draws attention to the fact that one

should not overlook the fact that there are still instances—sometimes in a most acute form—of nonobservance and violation of these principles; the interests of peace and international understanding require that any kind of such instances be firmly condemned and energetically rejected.

Laid down in the UN Charter, noninterference has become a basic principle of international law enjoying broad international recognition today. The principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of another state is laid down in numerous documents such as the CSCE Final Act, in the constituent documents of some organizations such as the OAU, UNESCO, and OAS, in various international conventions, in resolutions of the UN General Assembly, and in the solemn declarations of certain states.

Resulting logically from the recognition of each state's right—irrespective of size—to national independence and sovereignty, and to full equality of rights, the principle of noninterference makes any interference by one state or certain states in the domestic or foreign affairs of another state illegal. In accordance with the principle of noninterference, any acts of violence of one state against another state are condemnable, as is any form of interference or any threat against the existence of one state or against its political, economic, and cultural structures, or the use or encouragement of certain economic, political, or any other measures to put pressure on another state, to subordinate its sovereign rights, or to obtain advantages from it, no matter what their nature (UN General Assembly Resolution No 2131/21 December 1965). In this light, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, any interference, no matter in what form, including the "export" of revolution or counterrevolution, and any attempt to tell how or force other peoples to organize their life, develop their economy, and what guidelines to adopt at the international level means nothing other than violating and denying the states' sovereignty and independence in practice, and this creates sources of discord and tension, of animosity and mistrust, and poses a threat for the cause of peace. Attempts of late to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states, "motivated" by the concern with human rights or with aspects regarding national minorities are also condemnable and incompatible with the principle of noninterference in domestic affairs.

Discussing the problem of firmly promoting the principles and norms of international law in interstate relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized in his speech at the 12-14 April Plenum of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee: "In developing collaboration and cooperation in Europe, the decisions adopted at the meeting in Vienna this year must by no means be used by certain circles or countries for interfering in the affairs of other states. There are numerous economic and social, including humanitarian, problems to be solved in each of the European countries, as in fact there are throughout the world. No one can claim to have the right to impose his way of thinking and of solving problems. Such a way is doomed to failure and can only generate tension in relations between states. Only the road of cooperation on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual assistance and mutually advantageous economic cooperation meets the interests of all peoples—and only this will ensure the progress of each nation!"

Despite its incompatibility with the norms of international law, interference practiced in varied forms is yet another instrument of the policy promoted by some imperialist circles and an instrument in the hands of some states and groups of states struggling for a new redivision of the world, for instituting zones of influence, and for winning new dominating positions.

The means of foreign interference in the domestic and foreign affairs of states range from interference in political and economic affairs to particularly serious military intervention. A means of pressure and of interference in the affairs of a country is also the practice of encouraging nationality feuds, of fanning chauvinist manifestations designed to undermine the unity of peoples' struggle for defending their rights and interests. In this respect, Romania points out the existence of tendencies toward cultivating nationality feuds in a number of developing countries where the long colonial domination left behind numerous unsolved problems, including nationality problems. These very problems are preserved by imperialist circles, artificially expanded, and turned into sources of discord and tension. The conflicts in and between some African states—mentioning only one example—illustrate that almost in every situation issues of an ethnic nature and nationality feuds played a role of greater or lesser importance. The promotion of national discord has been and continues to be used as a means or pretext of interfering in domestic affairs in order to draw one or another country into the sphere of influence or domination of various powers.

Foreign interference in the domestic or foreign affairs of a state can also take place through political-diplomatic channels. Political interference is practiced through disinformation, pressure, and by resorting to threats of forcing the solution of problems in a certain way or of bringing about modifications in the policy of certain states. Diplomatic protests, ultimatums, restrictions, suspension or severing of diplomatic relations are favorite means of carrying out such interference. However, political interference may also occur at the ideological level. In such a case, foreign interference means that official forums of certain states assume the "right" to have their say, to judge, and assess the basic problems, which are the exclusive prerogative of peoples' sovereign will. Political-ideological interference unleashes the so-called "ideological war" and unfriendly propaganda about other states in order to weaken the confidence of citizens in their national authorities and to weaken the latter at home and abroad.

Economic interference takes the form of penetrating and taking over key positions in the economy of other states, of pressure through discriminatory financial and trade measures, nonfulfillment of commitments assumed in accords, conventions, and treaties, and in the form of restricting or breaking economic relations and instituting economic blockades and so forth. The aim pursued with such methods is to establish inequitable and disadvantageous relations for the partner states and change the economic conditions and situation of a country. Most of the time, economic pressure pursues political goals: Economic aid and the promotion of economic relations—through such methods—are conditioned by changes in the policy of other states.

Another favorable ground for exerting political and economic pressures is the framework offered by international treaties, alliances, and suprastatal political or economic organizations, where occasionally the minority is intimidated by the "united" action of the majority. Finally, another form of economic interference is the various practices of multinational companies. Placed in the peak realms of modern science and technology, the multinational companies—through restrictive practices in the technological trade—make it harder for many nations to gain access to modern scientific-technological achievements. The activity of multinational corporations proves to be a threat to the national sovereignty of the states on whose territory they are deeply implanted; they appropriate material and human resources outside or above their national affiliation and, in many instances, ignore the socioeconomic goals of the nations in the countries they operate. To ensure their penetration or maintenance in certain markets, they resort to such forbidden practices as bribes, corruption, interference in domestic affairs, and so forth.

Obviously, the most serious form of interference in the domestic affairs of another state—and Romania is strongly emphasizing this point—is military intervention. This is done by sending armed groups to another state in order to artificially start a civil war (subversive intervention) and then become directly involved in the conflict or by sending troops to crush revolutionary movements, to change the domestic order or political orientation of other states, or to set up and maintain antipopular regimes. The domestic affairs of states are also seriously affected by the existence on their territory—under all kinds of pretexts—of foreign bases and troops. These states are constantly faced with the threat of intervention aimed at determining a certain course in their domestic and foreign policy, the threat of accidents with dangerous consequences, and the threat of becoming involved in an unwished for armed conflict.

The example given by each state and its observance of the norms of international law are most important for the normalization of international relations and for the general improvement of the situation in the world.

In this respect, Romania makes an active contribution to eliminating all forms of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of other states and to the cause of firmly basing interstate relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and on the unanimously recognized norms of the international law.

Fully engaged in the country's peaceful development and knowing, from its own experience, both the benefits of peace and the ravages of war, the Romanian people are vitally interested in consolidating peace and international security and establishing a political climate of understanding, mutually advantageous cooperation, and good-neighborliness in the world.

Romania's attachment to the cause of unflinchingly promoting international legality and our country's dynamic efforts to base international relations on these laws make an outstanding contribution to fulfilling the historic task of fully and efficiently replacing the "right" of force in interstate relations with the force of what is right.

Growth of Computer Industry, Exports Reported

AU1605132889 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1059 GMT 16 May 89

["The New—a Permanence in the Romanian Computer Industry"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/5/1989—Production renewal at Bucharest's peripherals manufacturing enterprise—a leading unit of this industry—is approaching the limit during this five-year interval: 98.5 percent. In 15 years since the unit was established its production has increased about 14 times by investing more creativity, not money, to develop new technologies, and new equipment. Research and development are done 80 percent in the unit's laboratories and workshops where experts add more practical details to their knowledge at a pace required by the growing world market.

The steps taken toward a near-complete integration of the production further increased the speed of production renewal. In that way the share of exports for convertible currency grew more than 60 percent in the first three years of the on-going five-year plan period, they being planned to be twice larger than in 1985 when this Five-Year Plan ends, in 1990.

The range of exports includes four main families: matrix-head, alphanumerical and graphic display units, and junior microcomputers the performance of which is compatible with IMM's PC XT. Besides hardware the unit also supplies basic software for [word indistinct] uses.

As part of the cooperation with the CMEA socialist countries a number of products were homologated—floppy disc terminals, interactive plotters, linear plotters, streaming-type magnetic band memory and continual information transfer unit, and in 1989 proposals were made to homologate the junior XT microcomputer and alphagraf 200 display unit. Czechoslovakia, GDR, USSR, Poland and China are the enterprise's traditional business partners. Through indirect exports, its products have reached the markets of Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Libya, India.

SFRY Presidency Views Orlandic Appointment

LD1205171689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 12 May 89

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG)—Conclusions of the Extraordinary Congress of the Montenegrin League of Communists that the SFRY Presidency, in appointing Marko Orlandic ambassador, displayed a lack of respect for the unequivocal desire of the people in Montenegro, are unsubstantiated and therefore unacceptable, according to the SFRY Presidency.

The text of the communique reads:

"The SFRY Presidency—at a session presided over by President Raif Dizdarevic—has examined part of the conclusions of the 10th Extraordinary Congress of the Montenegrin League of Communists, in which it is stated that "the SFRY Presidency, by appointing Marko Orlandic as ambassador, also showed lack of respect for the unequivocal desire of the people in Montenegro."

The SFRY Presidency informed the congress by telex on 27 April, 1989 on the procedure of proposing and passing the decision on the appointment of Marko Orlandic as ambassador. The facts undoubtedly show that this procedure was conducted fully in keeping with the law and other regulations and that the decision was passed in keeping with the criteria in force, on the basis of the proposals of the competent organs of Montenegro and the federation. The working presidium of the 10th Extraordinary Congress of the Montenegrin League of Communists stated that the SFRY Presidency "adhered to the legal procedure in connection with the proposal and appointment of ambassadors."

On the basis of this, the SFRY Presidency believes that part of the conclusions of the congress whereby "the SFRY Presidency, by appointing Marko Orlandic as ambassador, also showed lack of respect for the unequivocal desire of the Montenegrin people" was unsubstantiated and therefore unacceptable and it resolutely rejects it.

The president of the Montenegrin Presidency told the SFRY Presidency that the Montenegrin Presidency decided to launch as initiative for the abolition of the decision to appoint Marko Orlandic as ambassador to the DPRK. In this connection the SFRY Presidency pointed out that such an initiative can be officially launched by the competent organs of Montenegro, according to the same procedure as the one used when proposing candidates for the SFRY ambassadors abroad.

Suvar Denies Responsibility

AU1805200589 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 89 p 4

[M. Krmpotic report: "The Conflict Between Self-Management and Statism"]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 8 May—The 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] which was held a little more than 3 years ago emphasized that the basic conflict in the Yugoslav society is between statism and self-management. Therefore, the main task of the LCY and the organized socialist forces is to work on resolving this conflict, Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said at the beginning of his lecture at the traditional Discussion Forum of the Veterans and Political Aktiv of the Zagreb Tresnjevka Commune. The topic of the lecture was "The Reform of the League of Communists [LC] and the Forthcoming LCY Congress," which was developed through several main subjects—economic reform, the reform of the LC, political pluralism, and interethnic relations in Yugoslavia.

Here are several highlights from the lecture held this evening which lasted for almost 2 hours:

The 1974 Constitution and its creators have lately been accused in some communities in Yugoslavia. It has been repeated endlessly that conspiratorial intentions of its inspirers lie in the background of this Constitution and that all sorts of evils have come from it. There are plans to abolish its basic provisions, that is, to reshape Yugoslavia completely. A big battle is going to be waged in Yugoslavia over this and great tribulations are awaiting us. However, I must add immediately that if it is not set up on AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] principles and if it does not remain socialist, Yugoslavia will not be able to survive in either the near or distant future. [passage omitted]

[The following two passages appear in bold print boxed within the body of the item]

"Failed" in Kosovo

The situation in Kosovo is still difficult. Emergency measures are not in our interest, we are all thinking about abolishing them as soon as possible, but that depends on whether we think we can abolish them or not.

Let us harbor no illusions that peace, order, and interethnic confidence will then return, that the activity of Albanian as well as Serbian nationalists will then stop. We shall work on removing the consequences over a long period of time. Political means were used to solve the counterrevolutionary confusion that broke out in 1981 and there were 9 deaths then and 8 years after there were 24, which shows that everybody in this country, particularly communists and progressive forces in Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia have failed the test. We must use political methods to overcome the present situation and

so far we have not worked on that intensively. What I want to say is that no kind of policy of extreme repression will bring results in Kosovo.

Orlandic Deserves More

What has been said lately and also what was said at the Montenegrin LC Congress about me is not true. There is absolutely no responsibility on my part for Marko Orlandic's appointment as ambassador except that I was a member of the SFRY Presidency which unanimously adopted the proposal to appoint him ambassador to the DPRK and I was the only one against it [sentence as published]. And you know why? It was because I was of the opinion that Marko should go to an even more important ambassadorial post. I consider him to be an honest communist who has never made any mistakes concerning the LCY line. I also said this at the session of the LCY Central Committee when we accepted his resignation. The first mention of him as ambassador was at the time when he was still an LCY Central Committee member, and after all, his resignation from the Central Committee was never demanded, only his resignation as Presidium member. Zarkovic and Orlandic tendered their resignations from the Central Committee voluntarily, although they had not been asked to do so.

Mojsov Speaks at 'Peace League' Anniversary

AU1805140989 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 89 p 7

[V.N. Dz, G.T. report: "A New Name—Development"]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May—The Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence, and Equality today marked 30 years of work at a plenary session.

The session was opened by Milos Djukic, the secretary of the organization, who recalled that in acting as a special sociopolitical organization, as well as within the Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP], the League is a significant component of domestic sociopolitical life and an irreplaceable factor in our international activities. Djukic also stressed that the peace league should develop into a movement of all social peace activities in the country.

Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency and one of the first founders and presidents of the League which has from the very beginning of its existence been included in all the more important international manifestations of the peace and anti-colonial movements, also spoke at this festive session.

The session was attended by numerous prominent representatives of the sociopolitical, public, and cultural life of the country.

The League continued its work with an electoral session at which current aspects of the development and activity of the League were discussed among other things. After adopting the resignation of Zivan Berisavljevic, the League's president, Dusan Tomic, secretary of the Republic Conference of the Vojvodina SAWP, was elected the new president.

The Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence, and Equality of Peoples has been called on today, as it was 30 years ago and in its later successful work, to carry out its role. This is the role of the representative of the public opinion of all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia in initiating domestic and international activity appropriate to the new state of world relations, said Lazar Mojsov, among other things. It should increasingly open out toward all these new currents and cooperate with all movements and forums, particularly in Europe.

But it is also essential, said Mojsov, to be even more open toward the currents in our country which are increasingly accepting the struggle for peace, security, human rights, and the development and preservation of man's environment as their orientation. It is necessary to attract and direct those demands which are appearing in our communities and more openly become involved in organizing peace and similar manifestations in our country, too, and in close cooperation with the Socialist Alliance.

Lazar Mojsov then stressed that the modern world situation on the threshold of the 21st century requires that all the countries and peoples of the world and all citizens of the world are guaranteed three elementary and priority basic rights, and these are the right to peace, the right to development, and the right to protect man's environment and preserve nature.

The Right to Peace: So far wars have hit (increasingly and more and increasingly destructively) only the belligerent countries. Now, however, the decision on pulling the nuclear trigger—whereby not only potential enemies would be eliminated but also all life in the country—is made only by several people in the commands of the two superpowers. Can and should the whole world, all peoples of the world fatalistically look and await that fateful day and put their fate in the hands of a few people who make the decision not only on their own behalf or on behalf of their country, but decide on the fate of the whole world?!

There can be no peace in the country and no peaceful dreams while this responsibility for the fate of the world lies in the narrow circle of the superpowers. Therefore, the use of nuclear arms must be banned and nuclear war must be eliminated as a constantly threatening danger for the whole world. This should be done not only in declarations but in a firmly binding international convention which would represent the international act above all acts and the sine qua non of a new system of international relations.

The right to development: Perhaps the basic conflict division of the world will in future not be according to military-bloc or ideological and any other affiliations but the world will simply be divided between the rich and the poor countries especially as the former are becoming even richer but with an aging population and the latter are becoming poorer but with a young, unemployed, and aggressive population. Therefore development is the new name for peace. Peace in the world cannot be preserved without development. Therefore the development of all developing countries is the global priority task. It cannot be resolved by leaving these countries in the lurch or in a trial test as now through the exploitation of developing countries and the net outflow of income from the countries, whether because of debt servicing and the unresolved debt crisis or because of the unjust division of labor and the depression of the prices of raw materials and minerals whose main producers are the developing countries.

The question of the development of developing countries and the question of the coordinated development of the world economy as a whole must be quickly put on the agenda of the negotiating world forums, primarily through the United Nations system.

Any particularist approach, any egotistical reorganization of the world map, any fencing off into privileged economic groupings and protectionism will in the long term also have fatal results for the developed and wealthy countries themselves. The integration of the world economy on the basis of the interdependence of the world and the new technological revolution and a global program for stimulating development is an imperative of the present day. Even if the right to peace and the right to development—and these are global and long-term tasks of epochal dimensions—are realized, humankind and individual human communities will not survive without water, air, and healthy food. It is possible to meet these increasing needs of the modern world through technology. However, these also need global action and national programs for the firm acceptance of and respect for a standard of living without the hazard of ruining man's environment.

All these fateful questions and the realization of the three basic rights are embedded in the conscience of every citizen in all countries of the world, particularly in the developed and wealthy countries. This is why there is so much restlessness, irritation, and aggressiveness on many sides among the young generations. Their future is in question, they are hostages of the whole disorganized and unjust system of international relations which requires a reconstruction and long-term strategy of resolving the basic problems of humankind in the modern age, on the threshold of the 21st century.

Restlessness and fear in the face of these options therefore create new mass movements, the so-called alternative movements which have been called green, red or white.

It is necessary to heighten awareness and consciousness about these existing dangers and contribute to the creation of an increasingly strong public opinion in the world, for the sake of influencing the most responsible statesmen of the world to hasten their negotiations and to stop constantly setting conditions and issuing threats. In this respect, the threat of using force or only its demonstration and the threat of economic boycotts and setting conditions on economic aid and financial support appear quite anachronistic—it is as if the world is returning to gunboat diplomacy and piracy.

Federal Executive Council on 'Adjusted Budget'

AU1805154489 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 89 p 3

[J. Kesic report: "Budget of 72.5 Trillion Dinars?"]

[Text] At its session held today, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] proposed that this year's budget be increased from 20.6 trillion dinars to 72,546 billion dinars. Explaining this proposal to journalists, Branko Zekan, federal secretary for finances, said that the government has proposed this increase because inflation is much higher that was anticipated and because the entire federation's non-budget expenditure is "incorporated" in the budget.

In the adjusted budget, the classical budgetary expenditure (the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army, undeveloped regions, veterans and disability pensions, and federal organs) would amount to 50,065 billion dinars and would be 132 percent higher in relation to the present expenditure. The non-budgetary expenditure would amount to 22,481 billion dinars. According to Zekan, the FEC proposed a unified budget to the SFRY Assembly so that both the classical budgetary expenditure and 15 special allocations (for intervening in the economy) are all in one place, because this would ensure more efficient control over the federation's entire spending.

At the time of proposing this adjustment, the FEC was facing a shortage of over 5 trillion dinars which was the reason for deciding to reduce the budget by that amount, Zekan explained. This reduction will be most felt in the Yugoslav People's Army which will receive 4.6 percent of the estimated national income, or 2.4 trillion dinars instead of 4.9 percent of the national income as envisaged by the 1989 budget (the medium-term plan envisaged 5.2 percent).

The budget income and expenditure are expected to balance, for which purpose the federation's own sources of income will provide 55 trillion dinars, contributions from the republics and provinces 12.7 trillion dinars, and interest paid by the commercial banks to the National Bank of Yugoslavia 4.6 trillion dinars.

According to Zekan, the budgetary and the non-budgetary expenditure constituted 11.7 percent of the country's national product last year. The new budget proposed by the FEC would be 8.4 percent of the estimated social product for this year. This budget is going up by 27 percent less than the social product and will release 22 trillion dinars (or 1.9 billion dinars) [as published] for other purposes.

Markovic Addresses Businessmen in Novi Sad

AU1805200489 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], opened the 56th International Agricultural Fair in Novi Sad, one of the three largest in the world. He spoke about the measures for solving the Yugoslav economic crisis. Nada Zamurovic reports:

[Zamurovic] Ante Markovic, president of the FEC, addresses the businessmen gathered at the opening of the fair, speaking about the measures prepared to dynamize production and to create the conditions for a reduction of inflation on sound market foundations.

[Begin Markovic recording] Part of these measures relate to reducing costs and expenditures, with important effects that should be reflected in the economic position of the economy and its stand in secondary distribution. I am talking about reducing the burden of cost inputs of the economy, on the basis of abolishing taxes, reducing import dues, and reducing the customs duties on the imports of production materials intended for exports, and about a considerable reduction of the federal budget including the entire extra-budgetary accounts for material interventions in the economy.

The overall effect of the measures on these two points is estimated at over $2.8 billion.

Further measures concern the settling of the situation in the monetary and credit sphere which has escaped control and constitutes one of the largest generators of inflation. With a restrictive monetary policy and by eliminating the causes of the disturbances, it is our aim to prevent an uncontrolled and excessive supply of money in this field in general, which will affect inflation and channel the funds thus set free toward development. [end recording]

[Zamurovic] Ante Markovic then spoke about the measures to intensify agricultural production:

[Begin Markovic recording] It is a matter of a triple increase of the maximum land holding; of making the private agricultural farms that possess over 80 percent of production factors in the sphere of agriculture equal to the social sector; of making agriculture equal to other sectors of the economy as regards primary distribution and the market, and of abandoning its present treatment as a supply branch; of pluralism in ownership relations, and an equal treatment for all forms of ownership in the system; of opening up the opportunities for transforming one form of ownership into another; of linking individual agricultural producers and the social sector on the basis of various forms of cooperation; of creating mixed forms of ownership and organizations, and the like. [end recording]

Pregl Explains New Government Economic Plans

AU1805183289 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Liberalization of prices, imports, and income distribution, along with measures for reducing the tax burden weighing on the economy, are the key elements on which the new federal government is basing its activities. This was said by Zivko Pregl, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], at a session of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance. Kosta Krajincanic and Momcilo Boskovic have prepared a report on this meeting:

Zivko Pregl, FEC vice president, first presented some essential data on economic trends in the first quarter this year. Industrial production was 4.2 percent higher than in April last year. As regards personal incomes, the sum paid out in the first quarter this year was 673 percent higher than in the same period last year. The FEC vice president also remarked that it was true that real personal income, in comparison with the same period, failed considerably in their struggle to keep pace with inflation. The most dramatic report is that retail prices, in comparison with April last year, have risen as much as 490 percent. What does the FEC do in this situation? Zivko Pregl says:

[Begin Pregl recording] The FEC has undertaken many activities and taken many steps that can be classified under the joint denominator of deregulation and reducing the tax burden of the economy, all this with the intention to increase the independence of the economic subjects and to increase their responsibility for adopting economic decisions, and to increase both the rights and the responsibilities of the workers and citizens along this line.

All this is done with the intention to keep and to strengthen the conviction that the FEC is resolutely intended even in this situation to implement the concept of an integral market and of an opening to the world. [end recording]

As regards reducing the taxation burden of the economy, many taxes, import dues, and import duties especially on goods for export production have been abolished. The overall effect of these measures is a relief amounting to about 12.5 trillion dinars. We have also taken further steps in the liberalization of prices, of imports, and of personal income distribution, and we have also declared ourselves in favor of not retaining intervention measures in public and common spending, Pregl stressed.

Members of the Presidium asked the FEC vice president many questions. Uros Anreevski wanted to know what the FEC was doing to have the debts by some Asian and Eastern countries paid. Petar Rakocevic was interested in what the FEC does in the social policy field. Sava Ivancevic said that the FEC activities were unreservedly supported in Vojvodina. However, he asked when a law would be adopted to ensure more stable sources of funds for the so-called agrarian budget. In the opinion of Mirko Ostojic, the 2 months since the new FEC assumed duties are a short time for a serious assessment of work, but we have been witnessing a galloping inflation in this period. How is it to be mastered? [Words indistinct] but in fact it is not money. Ljubisav Markovic drew attention to the fact that it is estimated that internal debts, or unpaid claims in domestic trading, amount to between $50 and $70 billion.

Bozidar Colakovic, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance stressed among other things: Inflation is wreaking havoc. If it reaches a 4-digit figure, we can be sure that all the programs will lose the trust of the people. This would be pernicious, Colakovic stressed.

[Begin Colakovic recording] A thousand goods increase in price everyday. To speak frankly, the public experiences this as an act of violence, almost as anarchy, and the loss of control over the economy. We see that an inflation of 2,000 percent is predicted, or of 5,000 by some, and so forth, and the denials are weak. Therefore we have extreme resignation and indignation by working people and citizens. One must publicly speak out and explain to the public what is happening, and whether it must happen as it does. Therefore we strive that the FEC should adapt its manner of work and open it to the public even more. [end recording]

'Apolitical' Alliance of Workers To Be Set Up

AU1905123789 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 89 p 13

[Slobodan Zikic report: "For an 'Apolitical' Alliance Through Anti-Serbian Stands"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 11 May—After the string of political alliances which have been set up in the last few months in Slovenia, another one has appeared which wants to be "apolitical." At least this is what Branko Bajkcler, on behalf of the Initiative Committee, claims in today's Ljubljana DNEVNIK which has published on one whole page not only an explanation of the necessity for the formation of "an apolitical alliance of workers of Yugoslavia" but also the draft program of the new alliance and its statute, according to which "anybody who accepts the program of the Alliance of Workers can be a member."

Also according to this program, the Alliance of Workers is being set up as an interest organization of workers and direct producers in order to resolve in an organized way all the issues connected with the socioeconomic position of workers (a more just evaluation of labor, incomes according to labor and the results of labor, the right to the direct management of social capital, and responsibility for this and the pilfering of personal incomes on this basis) and to create better work conditions. The basis for the work of the new Alliance of Workers will be Kardelj's theoretical thought.

In the detailed explanation of the necessity for this alliance of workers, Branko Bajksler says that power is alluring and the intelligentsia cannot resist it, and then mentions three currents among the authorities and the intelligentsia: centralist, reformist (socialism according to the person), and pluralist (civil society).

He says that events in the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia have shown that, despite the fact that last year they succeeded in mobilizing a part of the broadest strata of the population in Vojvodina, Montenegro, and Kosovo, the centralists are not strong enough, because their program rests on interethnic conflict in the SFRY which has alienated most of the non-Serbian inhabitants of Yugoslavia and pushed these toward the reformists. Along with the program of the Federal Executive Council for economic reform, the reformists (socialism according to the person) offer possibilities for greater personal freedom, and the pluralists who advocate Western-type democracy are losing ground and the support of the majority, since the reformists decided to take over most of their ideas and slogans. Through their present inclination toward extremes and denigrations and even through their own conduct in the "Jansa case," they are demonstrating that their slogans are only a means for reaching certain aims, and thus they now only have the support of narrow circles.

The small man, the worker who is fighting to preserve at least the present quantity and quality of bread is to be found in the shadow of this struggle. Their protests are being used by other people.

In this respect, the centralists have achieved most success. Under the banner of a struggle for a united Serbia and a solution to the Kosovo problems, they have succeeded in involving in the struggle for their aims the broadest mass of people in their community, and they are even attempting to export revolution (more correctly counterrevolution), says Bajkler. This is because it is quite clear that the worker does not gain anything by the replacement of "armchair politicians" [foteljas], which is one of their prominent slogans.

The key to changes which would satisfy the needs of workers therefore lies only in changes to the present incomes relations and not in a strong Serbia, party pluralism, and similar slogans, adds Bajksler.

He therefore thinks that workers can make changes which are to their advantage only if they set up their own apolitical organization constructed on an interest basis as soon as possible, which in its daily struggle would organize and fight for the satisfaction of those of its

interests which others do not want to support, because they themselves are protecting their own interests. "The League of Communists as the 'vanguard organization of the workers class' is obviously not prepared to take one big concrete step in this respect to surmount the present situation, despite the fact that their programs advocate this. Its set-up makes this impossible, among other things, because its non-worker strata have an absolute majority. They are obviously not prepared to change the attitudes which guarantee them a privileged position in relation to the workers," concludes Bajksler and calls on all workers in the SFRY to join together and fight for their aims.

How they will achieve this by being apolitical, when their aims are not only economic but also topically political, is not explained in either the program or the statute.

Number of Would-Be Asylum Seekers Decreases

AU1805161589 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 89 p 3

[D.P. report: "1940 Passports Taken Away"]

[Text] On 8 March of this year, special teams attached to the federal, republican, and provincial Secretariats for Internal Affairs started to implement joint measures aimed at reducing the number of people seeking asylum under false pretenses. The report of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, which was today presented for review to the SFRY Assembly's committees for internal and foreign policy, contains a list of measures with which our organs have succeeded in significantly reducing the number of Yugoslavs seeking asylum in the FRG in only 1 month. Measures on uncovering the Yugoslavs involved in the organized relocation of Yugoslavs to other countries and mediating in the process of seeking asylum have been intensified.

It has been established that the greatest number of those who seek asylum under false pretenses come from Kosovo, Macedonia, and southern Serbia. They are predominantly Romanies and of Albanian nationality.

The issuing of 1,887 passports has been postponed until it has been established whether the owners would be potential asylum seekers or whether they would seek asylum under false pretenses. Moreover, 803 travel documents have been taken away because it was suspected that the owners would go abroad to seek asylum. Another 1,123 passports have been checked and 633 were taken away from the owners. In the last 3 months, 1,924 people were deported from other countries and the authorities have taken away 464 passports. Most of the cases are still being examined.

It is established that 122 persons have been working on the organized relocation of the SFRY citizens to the FRG and some other countries in West Europe. The greatest number of these organizers come from Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia, as well as from Slovenia considering that the greatest number of illegal crossings is over the border with Austria and Italy.

Out of the abovementioned organizers, 7 are being charged for having committed criminal offenses and 13 organizers for misdemeanors. The travel documents of all of these have been taken away.

Criminal proceedings have been started against six people for attempting to illegally cross the border. Misdemeanor proceedings have been filed against those who tried to illegally and in an organized way take the SFRY citizens in the FRG.

"In order to gather information about the organizers and other interesting persons from the security point of view, informative talks were held with 1,091 persons who had been deported from the FRG and with some other persons."

We asked the FRG security organs for help regarding the criminal activities of Yugoslavs living in that country. We were informed that the appropriate ministry is carrying out criminal proceedings against a Yugoslav citizen from Skopje who is temporarily living in the FRG. He is accused of illegally bringing into the country eight people from Skopje—he claims that they are all his relatives who came to visit him—to seek political asylum. So far we have sent to the FRG security organs information about 11 Yugoslav citizens living in the FRG who are suspected of organizing relocation of people in the FRG in order to seek asylum.

All the measures undertaken in our country, as well as those undertaken by the Austrian and particularly the FRG security organs, have resulted (according to our embassy in Bonn) in there being 2,999 Yugoslavs seeking asylum in the FRG in February and 2,724 in March.

The Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs will make, according to the conclusions of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, an analyses of the law on Yugoslav citizens' travel documents.

Local Serbian Party Conference Denounces Suvar

AU1805195689 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] It is sad and it is a great shame for the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] that decisions could not be adopted at the session yesterday because of a lack of quorum and because of everything that happened. This is the assessment of the Presidium of the Intercommunal Conference of the League of Communists of the South Moravia region which sat in Leskovac. (?The statement issued also) says:

National separatism has been demonstrated. Its well-known chief flag carriers attacked the unity of the LCY and the unity of Yugoslavia, justifying their stands with Serbophobia. (?They attack alleged) unitarianism and thus justify their destructive work in the Central Committee.

Such members of the Central Committee and its Presidium, especially Stipe Suvar, have (?destroyed) what little respect the LCY Central Committee had possessed and reduced it to the lowest possible level. Suvar discredited the Central Committee to such an extent and paralyzed its work that the highest LCY organ now represents hardly anything.

We express our deepest indignation and protest (?at the situation) in the Central Committee and we demand full responsibility for Suvar and those who think alike and who help him in destroying the LCY Central Committee, it was stressed at the session of the Presidium of the Intercommunal Conference of the League of Communists of the South Morava region.

Piljak Elected Bosnia-Hercegovina President

LD1805143789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 May (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Bosnia-Hercegovina elected at today's session Dr Obrad Piljak, member of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, as president of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

He was elected instead of Dr Nikola Filipovic, former president of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, whose 1-year term of office has ended.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency on Better Defense

LD1805211889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 May (TANJUG)—Proceeding from the assessment whereby the moral and political situation in the units and headquarters is good and stable the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency today stressed that one could not overlook the negative influence which in this respect resulted from the overall situation in the republic and the country. For this reason, in the presidency's opinion, the ideopolitical work in territorial defense should be stepped up, in which respect the role and responsibility of sociopolitical organs, organizations, and communities is exceptionally important.

Within the framework of their constitutional and legal rights, duties, and responsibilities, the Presidency also endorsed the stands and measures for eradicating the manifested weaknesses and for further improving defense preparations in the republic.

A need was emphasized to monitor changes in conditions concerning these duties and tasks which occur as the result of the realization of the social reform and the reform of the economic system, in order to promptly initiate adequate changes to the normative solutions in the republic and at the federal level.

The Presidency also drew attention to the need to establish direct cooepration between republican organs, districts, and municipalities and organs in Montenegro, Croatia, Serbia, and Vojvodina with regard to the coordination of preparations and plans for defense.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency Views Mosevac Case

LD1805225389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Sarajevo, May 18 (TANJUG)—The leadership of Bosnia-Hercegovina has issued a warning that the "Mosevac case" should be solved as soon as possible in order to stop the forces which use the case to cause instability in this central republic of Yugoslavia and in the country in general.

The Presidency of Bosia-Hercegovina cautioned that certain groups and individuals were trying to cause instability and division in the central republic nicknamed "Yugoslavia in the miniature" for its multinationality pattern. These groups take advantage of a four year-old dispute at Movac between the local and regional authorities over the alleged financial abuses of local donation funds raised to solve a town utility problem.

Last week, at a small rally in Mosevac attended also by several scores of sympathizers from Serbia, Kosovo and Vojvodina, one of the Mosevac protesters, Hasan Kipkn, was arrested a federal warrant that had been issued for Delic who [word indistinct] to turn up for serving his seven months' prison term for an earlier offence.

The Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina fully supported [word indistinct] because "this time again they acted in conformity with their legal authorizations."

Bosnian Daily Examines Slovene Political Scene

AU1805183889 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 89 p 13

[Zoran Odic commentary reprinted from Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE: "The Pawns of a Colorful Opposition"]

[Text] The truth of the maxim that the more things change the more they stay the same was confirmed at the "public meeting" of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia and the general meetings of the new alliances, movements, and associations which were held afterwards in the same place which is symbolically called Liberation Square. Paraphrased using the vocabulary of our times, it could be said that the more participants in political

pluralism there are, the more political processes come to a halt on boundaries that are defined by the subjects of political pluralism themselves in line with their interests, opportunities, and knowledge, but they can be no different from the times in which they live, the conditions which that time offers, and the opportunities available. In other words, as official Slovene (and Yugoslav) policy is liberated from the mistakes of the past and defines the options for the future, the Slovene political alternative scene defines its own options—and this was demonstrated in front of 20,000 or so people—on the real and invented mistakes of official policy without even the least definition of the future, and if even if does attempt to define it then this is done regardless of and outside everything that is contained in the maxim of the official policy: "Socialism according to the person." Even when we analyze the interests that have been expressed at the latest meetings, they remain far below this level and even below the possibilities which realistically exist at the present moment in Slovenia and Yugoslavia.

Legitimate aims (and it is surely a legitimate aim for the freedom of the individual to be a condition for the freedom of everyone, as Joze Skoljc said) cannot be achieved with illegitimate means, which was also decisively stated by Joze Skoljc when he said that things are always done in the same way: by using holes in legislation, that is to say, sidetracking the law. If this is the final aim and means of some of the politicians of the alternative scene, then the end is in illegality, that means in falling into one of the holes in the law which will simply not be able to be jumped over.

This has obviously happened to the four men convicted in the Ljubljana military court, whose dispatch to prison was the reason for the meetings. The Social Democrats caused laughter with their behavior and claims that the associated opposition will win at next Spring's elections, that it will make Yugoslavia into a confederation or lead an independent Slovenia into the European Community. They do not know how they will do this, nor how to take advantage of an electoral victory and ascension to power. The aim is power and afterwards everything as usual, that is to do everything to hold onto power which is something that is well-known from the past.

The ideas of the other representatives of the alternative scene are similar—the difference is only in the vehemence of attacks on the individually named and listed Kucan, Smole, and Stanovnik while there is unanimous condemnation of Yugoslavia as the main hindrance to Slovene sovereignty and freedom. There are also differences in the opportunities for cooperation with the political leadership of Slovenia—some still advocate cooperation but with reservations and conditions and others do not even see the smallest possibility of continuing cooperation. That it is nevertheless right that the more things change, the more they are alike is shown by the fact that the alternative scene accuses official politicians of manipulating the destinies of the "four men" and playing tactical games with "Yugoslavism," even though it is clear to anyone with a slightly longer memory that the four men have been "pawns" in the opposition's game ever since their arrests.

Slovene Alternative Presents May Declaration

AU1805144189 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 May 89 p 7

[Marko Pecauer, Darja Verbic report: "The Alternative Has Presented its Declaration; Official Politicians Still Waiting"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 May—The May 1989 Declaration, which was presented by Tone Pavcek in Liberation Square yesterday evening (it is published below) is not the only document of this kind which has been under preparation in Slovenia in the past few months. At least a so-called Slovene 1989 Declaration is also being prepared. It is an incomplete work of coordination among the political organizations and the new political alliances. Will Slovenes get at least two expressions of our national will?

One should go back to the first days of March when Joze Smole, president of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People [SAWP], convened a conference of the representatives of organizations, societies, and groups (the so-called first session of the Slovene coalition) that cooperated in the Cankar Hall meeting on 27 February and signed the declaration "Against the Introduction of a State of Emergency, for Peace and Coexistence in Kosovo." As Vojko Volk, secretary of coordination of the Cankar Hall meeting organizers, as it is called now, told us, the main resolution of the first session was that a new statement should be prepared for publication, intended for the Slovenes and the inhabitants of Slovenia, and stating in what sort of Slovenia and Yugoslavia we want to live and in what sort we do not want to live. The next two coordination sessions were "carried off" in the next 2 days, and they resulted in the well-known public statement drafted by Peter Bekes, Dimitrij Rupel, Gregor Golobic, and Vojko Volk.

The fourth coordination session was held on 17 March. It appointed a working group (Katja Boh, Peter Bekes, Janez Jansa, Milos Mikeln, Gregor Golobic, Vojko Volk) and charged it with preparing a document as agreed upon at the first session. The "bare bones" of the first draft of the document were prepared by Milos Mikeln; the group discussed it on 23 March and it proposed an amended version to the coordination members of the Cankar Hall meeting (at their fifth session) on 27 March. On the same day, the group, joined by Slavoj Zizek, incorporated in the text the observations that had been made. It was also decided that any observations and views on this third draft should also be prepared by the organs of the alliances and political organizations, in addition to the coordination group members.

On the next day, 28 March, the draft should have been dispatched to the bodies of the signatories to solicit their views. On the morning of the same day, as Vojko Volk told us, Dimitrij Rupel delivered a new draft Slovene declaration, saying that it was prepared by the Executive Committee of the Slovene Democratic Alliance, and suggesting that it be circulated with the latest draft of the working group. This was then done.

The sixth and the last session of the coordination group was held on 24 April. At that session, the so-called alternative part reproached the official politicians for not having adhered to the resolution, and therefore their organs had not discussed the latest draft declaration (its titles were Slovene 1989 Declaration, or 89 Declaration of Slovene National Will, or 89 Declaration of Slovene Political Will). Joze Smole said that the SAWP Republican Conference would do this at its next session on 26 April (which indeed was acquainted with the document), and Ciril Ribic and Peter Bekes said that the party would do this at the next session of its Presidium. Ivan Oman, Dimitrioj Rupel, and Anton Stres also joined the working group. So much for chronology.

The coordination group has not met again since 24 April. Vojko Volk said that the deadline for suggestions and any new documents is the middle of May. The working group should meet on about 20 May, and the coordination group of the Cankar Hall meeting organizers after this date, to adopt an agreed upon version of the declaration.

The history of the drafting of the declaration thus reaches back to the Cankar Hall meeting, but the May 1989 Declaration was the first to be presented to the public. We asked Dimitrij Rupel, president of the Executive Committee of the Slovene Democratic Alliance, about the history of its origins.

The coordination group sessions have criticized the draft extensively, Dimitrij Rupel said, but when it was decided that each of the organizations in the coordination group should discuss the draft, amendments, and supplements in its own bodies, only the alternative alliances did so. A working group composed of the members of the Slovene Democratic Alliance and the Slovene Writers Society prepared a draft of a new declaration, which was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Slovene Democratic Alliance on 10 April and circulated to all the members of the coordination group. At the 24 April meeting it was noted that the main members of the coordination group, the SAWP, the League of Communists of Slovenia, the Veterans Federation, and the Socialist Youth Federation, did not discuss any of the drafts. The proposal was waiting in in-trays for a whole month. Therefore, and on the basis of the statements made at the session, it was assumed that the intention was to delay the question indefinitely. The alternative groups have decided that after several revisions of the text it is time to publish it.

Dimitrij Rupel is of the opinion that there are no essential differences between the texts of the two declarations. It is a difference in style and terminology. The first declaration is more cautious, and it tries to cover up the essence at stake. The chief idea of the May Declaration is that the Slovene people should become a modern national state, and all the rest is merely a consequence of this request. According to Rupel, everybody, including the official Slovene politicians, consider this the correct standpoint.

The signatories of the May Declaration will decide by the end of the week in which places one will be able to sign the declaration. By that time they also expect an answer from the official politicians. Otherwise, they will collect the signatures themselves.

[The following two declarations are published boxed within the body of the item]

May 1989 Declaration

[Majniska deklaracija—the archaic term "majniska" instead of modern "majska" alludes to the May Declaration of 1917 submitted in the Austrian Assembly by Slovene and Croatian deputies calling for a separate Yugoslav unit within the Habsburg Empire]

Disagreements, provocations, as well as overt hostility that Slovenes are meeting in Yugoslavia convince us that this is a crucial, historic moment and they impose on us the obligation to clearly express our will, from which future acts will follow.

The signatories of this charter declare and announce:

1. that we want to live in a sovereign state of the Slovene people;
2. as a sovereign state we will independently decide on ties with south Slavic and other peoples within a renewed Europe;
3. considering the historic strivings of the Slovene people for political independence, the Slovene state can only be based on:

—respect for human rights and freedoms;
—democracy, including political pluralism;
—a social system that will ensure spiritual and material well-being in keeping with what is granted by nature and in keeping with human abilities of the citizens of Slovenia.

[Signed] Slovene Writers Society, Slovene Democratic Alliance, Slovene Peasant Union, Slovene Christian Social Movement, Social Democratic Alliance of Slovenia. Dated 8 May 1989.

Slovene Declaration 1989

(89 Declaration of Slovene National Will)
(89 Declaration of Slovene Political Will)

(Third draft, 27 March 1989)

The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, signatories of this charter, declare and announce that:

1. We want to live in a free state, in which we ensure the respect of human rights and freedoms; national sovereignty and self-determination; free political association and political pluralism; a parliamentary realization of people's political will in the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, elected at general, direct, and secret elections; freedom of all forms of efficient economic development not harmful to the environment; cultural and social pluralism; a law-governed state, based on the respect for constitutionality and the rule of law, independence of the judiciary, and a democratic control of the public over the organs of repression; protection against the destruction of the environment; and a constantly open personal, economic, and spiritual flow in Europe and in the world.

2. We wish to live in a Yugoslavia built on the foundations of free determination by all its parts in favor of a joint democratic and federal state, which will ensure to all its peoples a integral right to self-determination, preserve and defend the sovereignty of each of them, ensure equality to the peoples, nationalities, and minorities, and respect and protect their differences.

3. We do not wish to live in a state community in which we would be subjected to infringements of human rights and freedoms and of national originality, to political and national dominance, to economic exploitation, to imposed forms of political, economic, cultural, and all other life; in which fateful political and economic decisions would be made under the pressure of emergency situations; and in which the people can demonstrate their sovereignty only in the street, but not in the institutions of political pluralism.

We recognize these rights that belong to us, and we will not restrict them to all the others in a joint democratic federal state.

The Slovenes, Italians, Hungarians, members of other Yugoslav peoples permanently resident in Slovenia, and other citizens of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, bind ourselves with the signatures appended to this declaration to persist in its principles, and we impose the obligation on the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and all the others in Slovenia who have been granted legal power to implement this common people's will, to ensure the realization the principles of this declaration, both in changing the present Slovene Constitution and in framing a new one, and in consistently taking account of these principles in the new Yugoslav Constitution and in all their political and other activities in the SFRY.

Vojvodina Assembly Accepts Members Resignations
LD1805135789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 17 May 89

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 17 May (TANJUG)—The Vojvodina Assembly Commission for Elections and Appointments today accepted the resignation of Vladislav Radakovic, president of the provincial Committee for Education and Culture, but rejected his explanation of the reasons for resignation. In the commission's view Radakovic, who has headed the committee for almost 7 years, bears objective responsibility for the existing situation in education in Vojvodina. [passage omitted]

The commission today also accepted a request by Dusan Ostojic, president of the Vojvodina Supreme Court, to be relieved from this post. In his explanation Dusan Ostojic says that, following constitutional changes, future changes in Vojvodina judiciary and in the Vojvodina Supreme Court could be carried out more successfully with a new person at the head of the Supreme Court who is more likely to give impetus to the changes.

The commission also accepted a request by Marko Buljovcic to be relieved from the post of Vojvodina's public prosecutor. In his explanation he says that he respects the stand on the need for cadre renewal in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

The commission also accepted the resignation of Jovan Babic, provincial deputy secretary for internal affairs. His reason for resignation is the fact that he was given party punishment by his basic party organization.

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